—See Inside


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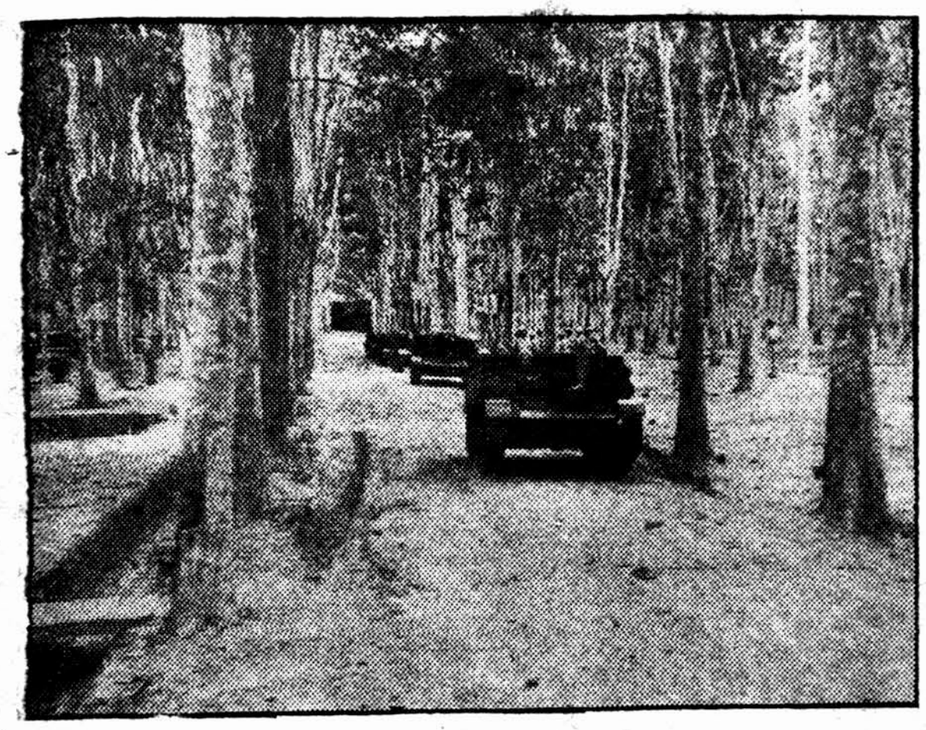
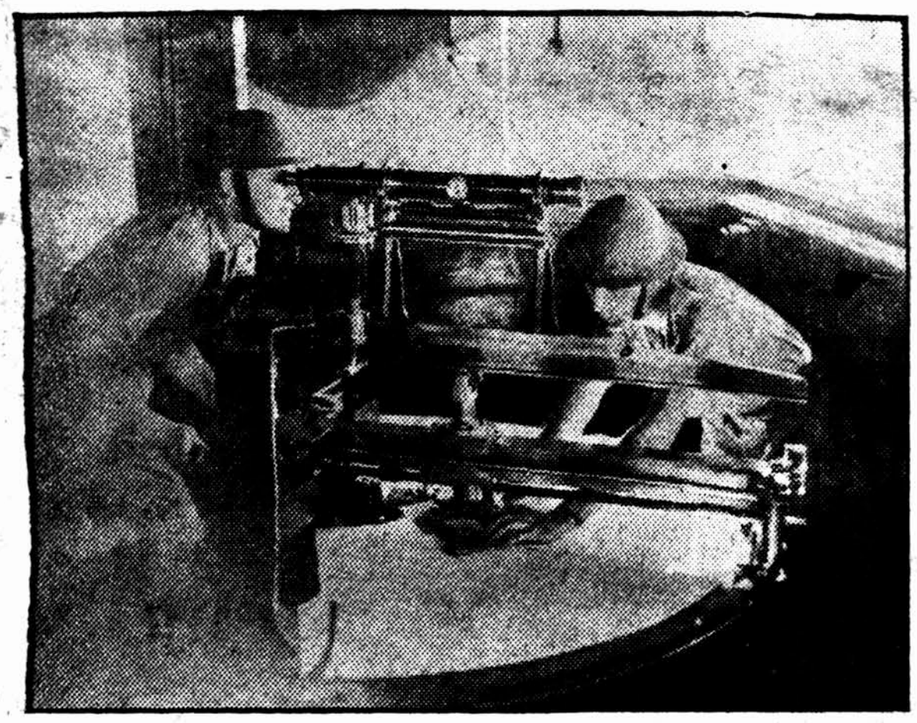
## THEIR DAILY DIP

# MALAYA IS READY



Indian troops in training with Bren Carriers in a rubber plantation in Mal aya.

A remarkable picture of a heavy coastal gun in action in Malaya. The gun crew consists of Indian and British soldiers.



A scene in one of the many observation posts in the fixed defences of Singapore. Here the observers with modern instruments are able to tell the range of the enemy in a few seconds. Their information is given to the control room, which is situated underground, where no shell or bomb can penetrate.

A tin mine in Malaya.

Indian soldiers hacking their way through the Malayan jungle. To these men the forests hold no terrors; offer no obstacles which cannot be overcome. Note the netting on the men's puggarees, which is used to stick leaves and twigs for camouflage.

Indian journalists on a visit to a tin mine. Malaya is one of the most important producers of tin in the world.

One of the many Indian gun crews manning the smaller calibre guns at Singapore.

Panning for tin in a mine in Malaya.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JULY 6, 1941

# Murder Stalks Poland!

## Blood-Curdling Stories Of Torture And Persecution

**This article reads like a fantasy of horror. But the author, a former Professor in a Polish University and now a refugee in Bombay, vouches for its authenticity and the details are borne out by numerous independent witnesses, whose accounts have appeared in British and American papers.**

**The German extermination of the Polish people has not stopped; on the contrary, recent information indicates that they have acquired still greater and more frightful dimensions.**

**They are of a twofold character: mass murders and so-called punitive expeditions, and individual executions. A further method of murdering Poles, especially of the intellectual classes, is to send them to concentration camps, where they die as the result of inhuman tortures, starvation and neglect.**

The mass murders take the following form. If in any locality a German is wounded or killed, even though he is not a soldier or official but a civilian "Volksdeutsch", and though the murderer may be a common bandit hunted by the police, in revenge the Germans murder a hundred or more quite innocent Polish inhabitants of the given locality. So-called punitive expeditions are organised which set fire to dozens of villages murdering their inhabitants or burning them alive in locked barns and other buildings.

### *200 Peasants Burnt*

In the peasants' fields of the village of Szczuczka, in Lublin province, ammunition was found buried. The Germans at once drove 200 peasants into a barn, locking them in, after which they raked it with fire and finally set light to it.

The entire population of the village of Konopnica, also in Lublin province, has been murdered. At the village of Kazimierz Dolny in the same province sixty men were shot. In the village of Matycz 103 persons rounded up on the roads and in neighbouring villages were shot. A "Volksdeutsch" in the village of Radawiec was killed by a bandit; immediately sixty men in the locality, who had no connection whatsoever with the affair were shot.

Under the same pretext a punitive expedition was sent to the villages of Jozefow Maly, Jozefow Duzy and others in the neighbourhood. Cars loaded with a punitive expedition of "Selbstschutz" were sent out from Lublin under the command of Count Alvensleben, but the cars stuck in a mud on the road side. The Germans ordered the peasants from neighbouring villages to haul out the cars. Eleven men were shot immediately after.

Then men seized in various villages were shot, the numbers being as follows:—Jozefow Maly 30 persons including several lads in their teens; Jozefow Duzy 14 persons; Bronislawow Stary 70 persons; Zakepie 60 persons; Bielany 25 persons; Ruda 18 persons; Nowiny 26 persons; Sereba 13 persons. In addition an unknown number were shot in Serokomla, Hordzieszow, Okrzeja and elsewhere. Altogether over 300 persons were murdered.

### *Cold-Blooded Massacre*

**The condemned, men, women and children. were drawn up in three lines and mown down with** machine guns. Men to dig graves, 17 altogether, were brought from distant villages and these also were afterwards shot. Several "soltyses" heads of villages, returning from country town were murdered in the same way. Five villages of 60 farms were partly burnt.

In the Konskie county of Radom region punitive expeditions were sent to villages which the German authorities suspected of being friendly to Polish partisans. The Germans completely burnt down the villages of Huciska, 28 farms, Krolewie Lelitkow, Skloby, 328 farms, Sulki, Szalasy, 54 farms Missionwiec together with 73 farms in seven villages of Miedziez district. In Chlewska forty persons were shot, in Krolewiec 123, in Huciska and Lelitkow 350, in Sulki 42, in Skloby 360.

**In the villages of Szalasy all the men over the age of fifteen, some of them being shot, some locked up in the school building and burnt alive. After the visit of the punitive expedition a further three hundred or so persons were carried off to Radom and afterwards were executed at Firleje. Altogether 1,200 persons were murdered during this one incident.**

### *Frequent Incidents*

At Zeran near Warsaw, and at neighbouring localities such as Targowek, some three hundred persons were arrested and bestially tortured on the spot, after which 86 of the men and six women were shot. In the village of Rogozno, in Lublin province, a secret distillery belonging to "Volksdeutsch" was burnt down; at once several of the Polish inhabitants of the village were shot including a priest. At the village of Rudno 57 men rounded up on the road and dragged out of houses were shot on a similar pretext.

At Warsaw three German policemen called at a house in Lwowska street to arrest a couple of men; firing broke out and the men who were to be arrested escaped. A large number of policemen arrived, the house was surrounded and all its inhabitants taken prisoner, as well as some from neighbouring houses. Altogether 200 persons, twenty of them women, were arrested and afterwards shot.

These examples are all from recent months. But massacres of this kind have been going on continually since the invasion. At Wawer near Warsaw, shooting broke out in a restaurant between two German soldiers and the common bandits whom they were attempting to arrest. The two soldiers were killed. Detachments of "Landschutz" surrounded the village and at two in the morning over 100 men were dragged out of the houses and shot by machine-gun fire. Among them were many juveniles, including one lad of eleven, and also many old men. The dead included two doctors, one engineer, and two American citizens.

At Bochnia, near Krakow, 62 entirely innocent people were shot under the same pretext. At Skarzysko over three hundred workmen

*(Continued On Page 37)*

## I AM YOURS

*By Countess Vera Crassi*

**The small mat is spread**
**Before the door of my hut,**
**And the dim lamp is lit.**
**They wait for your coming,**
**As I wait.**
**The chumpa scatters**
**The white stars of its flowers**
**Across the crooked path**
**And the firefly flashes its spark.**
**I, alone, have nothing to offer—**
**Not even myself;**
**For I am no longer my own,**
**But yours.**

**Have You Received Your Invitation to the Hat-eating Party in honour of Adolph Hatler?**

There is Something for everyone on THE LAST PAGE (Page 40)

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# Art As Instrument Of Propaganda

## Japanese 'Art As Life' Negation Of Universal Conception Of Art

### By 'Aestheticus'

The short notice by D. G. V. of what is evidently a typical propaganda publication under the caption 'Art In Japanese Life' published in this journal of the 8th inst. gives a false and misleading view of the real character of present day Japanese art and must therefore be repudiated in the interests of both truth and art as well as well-informed and competent art criticism.

### Mission Of William Morris

The statement for instance:

The ideal of Japan, which is to make life art and not life artistic, is reflected in the life-beautiful movement which has been inspired by the Banhans principles of Walter Gropins and the movement of William Morris "Club Sumer" is an international organisation which aims at propagation of Japan as the nerve-centre of international cultural advancement.

Betrays misconception of the idealism underlying the art movement of William Morris who, more than any other personality, took up the challenge of a world that seemed to progress precipitately towards the soul-destroying 'nirvana' of industrialism of Morris' times and vindicated the essential function of art—making an art of life by charging it with the beauty which art must propagate in order to transform the entire pattern and scheme of life.

The history of the movement and activities of William Morris who actually stepped into the arena of social strife in order to defend the fundamental function of art as he understood and interpreted it is a sufficient refutation of the thesis offered by D. G. V. But any student and admirer of Morris whose sensibility and judgment have not been perverted must strongly protest against the insult offered to his memory through this disgustingly unseemly exploitation of his movement—a movement that has profoundly influenced artistic thought and purpose in England and even in Europe. The later tendencies of art certainly owe a great deal to the inspiration that Morris was the first to articulate so beautifully. In the view of the present writer Morris remains the prophet who announced the social function of art and redeemed it from the fate of decadence.

### Jap. Ten-Goism

Anyone who possesses ordinary knowledge of the Japanese institutions and life generally must find D. G. V.'s references to the so-called women's movement as one that 'aims at propagation of Japanese culture' extremely ridiculous unless this gentleman is to be accepted as a more authentic spokesman than, shall I say, 'The National League of Japanese College Professors'. It is a notorious fact that no public movement is tolerated in Japan that does not conform to the Japanese policy and programme of what Prof. Nakazawa calls the 'Country's Being' of 'the traditional system of racial psychology'. The Hino-maru (Sun) flag is supreme in every sphere and when it is recalled that a poet of the position of Yone Noguchi unashamedly defends the Japanese pursuit of the 'China incident' one could form a fairly accurate idea of the mentality of the Japanese 'intellectuals' and artists. The Japanese clearly have no use for culture or Kultur and other than that which could be exploited for the purposes of what the Nipponese gentlemen call 'Ten-Go (Emperor) principles', in other words, of Japanese world at any rate, Asiatic hegemony.

It is as notorious that the Japanese women, in accordance with the law that operates in the case of the females of certain aggressive species of animals including the human, suffer from chronic mass hysteria and it is interesting to study and dissect the influence that is exerted amongst other things by the so-called artistic tradition and heritage of art in Japan.

### National Psychology

The present day Dai Nippon is not the country that emerges out of the exotic (and a shade ironic) pages of Pierre Loti and the ecstacies of Lafcadio Hearn. Yet there are elements in the fully totalitarianized Japan whose challenge to the Asiatic world is ringing to-day so unmistakably that could be traced to the eternal Japan since the Samurai were transformed—a process that can be compared profitably with the one that marked the emergence of Hitler Germany.

This too must be constantly borne in mind by those who would like to understand Japanese literature and art. So far as we have any access to the work that is not doctored by the hirling of Tokio including some despicable and renegade Indians, the peculiar emotion that the Japanese seem to appreciate is that of what can be described as an orgy of masochism the counter-part in sadism of which is furnished by the technique the Japanese soldiers employ in dealing with the helpless and unfortunate Chinese—a people from whom the Japanese took the first lessons in the art of civilization although that civilization that has been turned into organized and ferocious barbarism.

The 'leitmotif' in this literature and art is self-immolation and the Japanese girl who soak their handkerchief in their own blood as a memento for their 'soldier boys' is typical of this. The heroine swooning in the opium dream of a mystic passion and patriotism seeks her nirvana in torture and death. It appears to have become the highest Japanese virtue.

### Art, Real And False

The present writer has the highest admiration for the Japanese art including painting that he would maintain has no connexion with the national pattern of life that the leaders of Japan want to totalitarianize. There is undoubtedly tradition behind this beautiful and pure work of art—work of great sensibility and power of expression—that would appear to be the expression of the influence that Japanese nature exerts as well as artistic feeling. But this work is strangely individual and incapable of being absorbed in the Ten-Go scheme evolved by the Japanese Jingoes. Art is no doubt prostituted in our epoch and we cannot very well blame the Japanese who are after all trying to imitate and discover affinities with their European heroes. But this rape of the muses and the slavery imposed on them are one thing and to regard the muses as sluts draped in the Hino-maru flag and marching to the war-songs of the Japanese soldiers is another.

If Japanese scientists, thinkers and artists swayed by false ideas and values of 'patriotism' which is based on the destruction of other nations and peoples and their enslavement, that certainly does not mean that science, thought or art have for their function the glorification of the cause with which these men identify themselves. It simply means that these things are being prostituted as throughout history art even has been prostituted by men of tyranny and power. And we must be on the alert when the work of these men is offered to us. Because that is propaganda. That is also a very subtle propaganda the technique of which has been evolved by the Nazis as students of the propaganda methods that the Nazis and Fascists have been employing can easily discover for themselves.

### Japanese Propaganda

That Japanese agents should try to offer us their propaganda of this type is hardly surprizing.

*(Continued On Page 38)*

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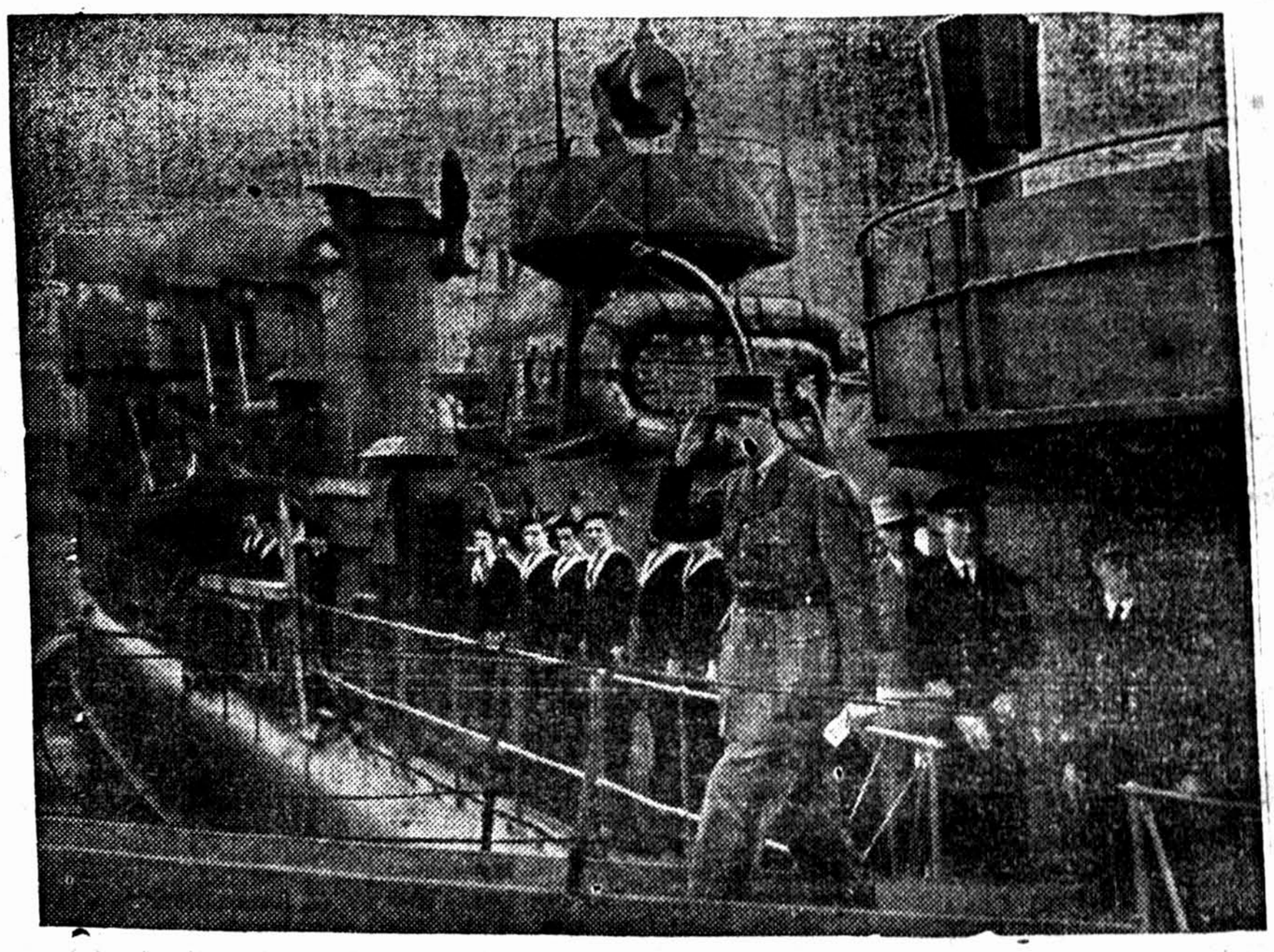
## GENERAL DE GAULLE VISITS FREE FRENCH NAVY.

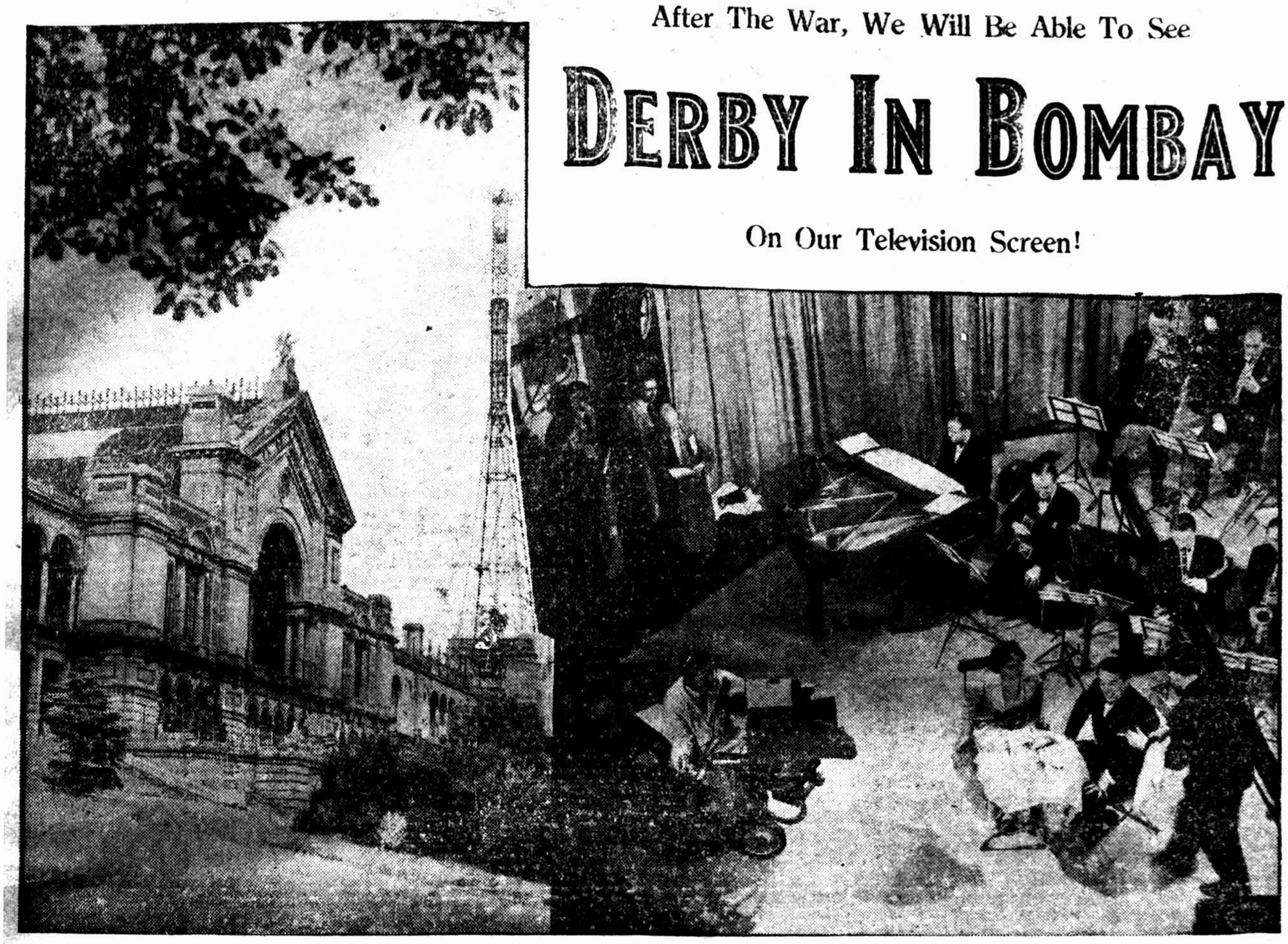


**Leader of the Free French forces, General de Gaulle, visiting ... port French warships manned by the Free French Navy. They sail in co-operation with Britain's Royal Navy.**

After The War, We Will Be Able To See

# DERBY IN BOMBAY

On Our Television Screen!



*The tall television mast in front of the B.B.C. headquarters in London and (right) a television transmission in progress.*

**Great Britain was the first country in the world to organise a public television service. Television is entirely a British invention, and nowhere else has it been so highly developed. For the duration of the war television has been suspended, but nevertheless research is still going on, and when peace comes the technical plane of British television will be higher than ever.**

## *Television Service Suspended For The Duration Of The War But Research Goes On For Improvements That Will Come After The War*

By Professor A. M. Low

The outbreak of war put an end in Britain to a new form of entertainment and communication which had just emerged from infancy into adolescence. There were more television sets in active operation in Britain than in all the rest of the world put together. Britain was, indeed, the only country in which there were regular daily televised programmes, afternoon and evening

It was a new department of science in which Britain led the world, and it was right that this should be so, for it was in Britain that television was born and after a long and painful childhood, given fully fledged to the world. The development of television was a remarkable instance of the British genius for taking pains in the face of terrible discouragement and apparently insuperable difficulties

### *As A War Weapon*

To-day there are no television transmissions, for reasons of economy and national security. Television transmissions are highly directional, and there are many thousands of television receivers which have been put away "for the duration" by their owners But it would be a mistake to suppose that development nas ceased.

Television may yet prove of immense importance as a war weapon although, obviously, what I can say about progress since the outbreak of war is limited. But I feel confident that when peace comes, television will be available at a cost within the reach of the ordinary man, and that the quality or variety of transmissions will have improved immensely.

Before the war of 1914 wireless, in so far as it concerned the public, was the hobby of a few technical enthusiasts. Broadcasting was unknown. But the immense technical advances made during the Great War by scientists brought broadcasting soon after the peace. Britain obtained a premier place in this branch, a position which she has never lost And her progress has been for the benefit of all. The B.B.C kept no secrets and the motto "Nation Shall Speak Peace Unto Nation" was the ideal before scientists and programme compilers alike.

### *Lighter Transmitter*

Television offers, if anything, even greater possibilities, for the spoken word becomes immensely more powerful when accompanied by vision. Great as had been the progress made before the outbreak of war, television had certain limitations. There was, for example, the weight of the transmitter

"Outside" broadcasts had to be carried to the transmitter by a co-axial cable which because of the complexity of television signals, cost about £1,090 a mile After the war we shall have available transmitters that can be housed in two or three suitcases, making it possible to televise from an aeroplane, the transmission being picked up and relayed by the transmitter on the ground.

### *Cheaper Receivers*

I mention this as only one example of the improvement we may expect to see. The most notable advance we require is such a reduction in the cost of building receivers that they will be within the means of every household. This is a problem that I expect our scientists and technicians to solve, for if other countries may have been in advance of Britain in methods of mass production, there is none that can excel her in the construction of delicate apparatus involving measurements in the region of a millionth of an inch and signals at the rate of many thousands a second If receivers do not give quality they are dear at any price.

All the pioneer work on television was done in Britain. I myself designed a set and demonstrated the possibility of television before the Institute of Automobile Engineers in 1914. It was exceedingly crude, but it was television!

The problems involved in turning a picture into some thousands of little dots, like those you see in a newspaper reproduction of a photograph, transmitting them within the space of about 1/25th of a second and turning them back again into varying degrees of light or shade, were immense. The pioneerss of television receive authorities, who did not feel justified in spending public money on a yet not fully developed invention

The difficulties were overcome with such success that when eventually, public money was forthcoming for regular transmissions the whole world was astonished at their quality. Here were pictures as clear as those obtained from a home cinema The receiver, a delicate and very involved piece of apparatus, could be controlled after a minute's instruction by anyone who could turn a couple of knobs. And this was all that was required to receive in the home "close ups' not only of plays, motion pictures, cabaret or other indoor entertainments, but also of such events as the Coronation, and various sporting events. Sitting back in your chair, you could watch the tennis finals at Wimbledon more closely than from the most expensive seat, and (with the aid of a telescopic lens) see Bradman batting, from a distance of a few yards instead of from the stands of Lord's cricket ground.

When the war ends it will be found, I think, that Britain has retained her premier position. The Germans, who had made some progress with the science, had not reached the stage of public television when the Czechoslovak crisis of 1938 led to it being virtually abandoned.

### *Research Goes On*

At that time Britain was selling 2,000 sets a month. France had purchased British apparatus but had moved no further than experimental transmissions from the Eiffel Tower. The United States was the only country to rival Britain, with the advantage of not being pre-occupied by war, but the commercial basis of her broadcasting and the vast distances of that great country are a severe handicap with television

The real problem of television up to the outbreak of war was the severe limitations on the distance at which programmes could be received, virtually limiting reception to large towns, each with its own transmitter An extension of this range, in one way or another, is a problem we may well find has been solved by scientists during the war. Our scientists while they have wholeheartedly given their support to the war effort, have never, during the time of war, abandoned research on peaceful or academic problems

# MAKING A Healthier INDIA

By R. S. BALSEKAR

**The present war has brought into prominence the remarkably low physical standad of the average citizen of the democracies as compared with that of the average citizens of the dictatorship countries.**

While it is abundantly clear that the individual in a dictatorshop has lost every bit of his individuality, the one redeeming feature of his life is the gift of perfect health. Physical culture in the dictator countries amounts almost to a religion and is fostered with considerable care by the State with schemes that bring within their scope people of either sex and almost all ages. Italy, Germany, Russia, Japan have realised the value of health for the individual as well as for the State and they have evolved large scale programmes for the physical training of their people during the last ten years with results that are stupendous. We must face the facts and it is useless to deny that the dictator countries have brought about strong, healthy and self-confident youths.

It is, of course, true that England and America have realised the importance of physical training and have lately been taking more interest in physical training than ever before. It is, therefore, absolutely essential that we in India also should take a lesson from the other countries and try our utmost to make Young India healthy, strong and self-confident.

## *Italy's "Sons Of Wolves"*

In Italy the State takes charge of the physical training of the individual from the age of 6 years. There are three organisations in Italy which gradually take up the young people from the elementary to the advanced stages of physical training.

First, there is the "Figli Della Lupa" (sons of wolves) which provides for the physical training of young boys from 6 years to 9 years. They are taught the importance of a healthy and tough outdoor life and they are made to witness the parades of the older boys so that they get impressed with terrific inspiration and enthusiasm.

Then comes the "Balilla", where the boys stay till they are eighteen. First of all, there is a preliminary "weeding" of those who are of average health and those who are undernourished and of poor health. The latter are sent to special institutions who not only take care of the present group but find out the causes of the most prevalent forms of diseases among young people and try to eradicate the causes.

The healthier "Balillas" are given a course of intensive training to make them strong and fit and capable of strenuous activity and great stamina. Mass drills are held by different clubs and there is keen competition between different clubs belonging to the Balilla. An important feature of the organization is that the form of training differs according to the principal vocations. Those who are supposed to join the army have to do a lot of marching, first in light clothes and later on in full military equipment. Others, who may join the navy, are given a system of training which would include spar climbing and pulling barges on rivers. There is also a more moderate, yet effective course of training for those who have to work behind the desk.

Finally, there is the 'Asanguardisti' or the Academy for higher physical education. Here comes the military side of the training schedule and several thousand students are taught to go through a schedule of intricate movements with guns and Indian clubs in perfect harmony and co-ordination.

Besides the three different stages of physical training, the state provides for summer camps and winter clubs, sun-bathing and various out-door competitive sports predominate the programmes of the summer camps while ski-ing is the rage of the winter clubs. The result of all these activities has been remarkable yet not unexpected. The average physique in Italy has improved magnificently. We are not concerned here with the perverse cultural training which is imparted to the youth in Italy but only with the physical development which can only be envied by other nations.

## *Germany's "Jugend"*

The aim of the Reischsaca damie from Leibesubung is to standardise physical training according to the Hitlerian ideal by providing every secondary school with a physical training instructor trained in the Academy. The Academy is most completely equipped for almost every known sport, ordinary as well as military. The daily programme of the academy students includes theoretical as well as practical training, the latter including all kinds of sports like swimming, football, tennis etc., besides intensive gymnasium work of almost every possible kind

For the Youth of Germany, there is the Hitler Jugend which is reported to be the most perfectly organised youth movement in the world. The aim of the Jugend is: "To cultivate healthy bodies, patient of toil and heat and cold and inured to stress and strain". Every youth is supposed to join this movement and is almost compelled to join it because of the fear if not anything else of being ostracised by his playmates.

Every University has a physical education section and no student is eligible for the graduation unless he has passed the physical education standard which includes theoretical knowledge, games and sports, athletics, gymnastics etc. Physical education, thus, is in German University not a mere formality but an important section of the curriculum.

For the youth of Germany who work, there is the "Kraft Durch Frende". Its purpose is to get the German workers out of the cities into the open fields during the week-ends when they can enjoy the sunshine and open air activities in specially organised camps.

## *500 Million Rubles For Health*

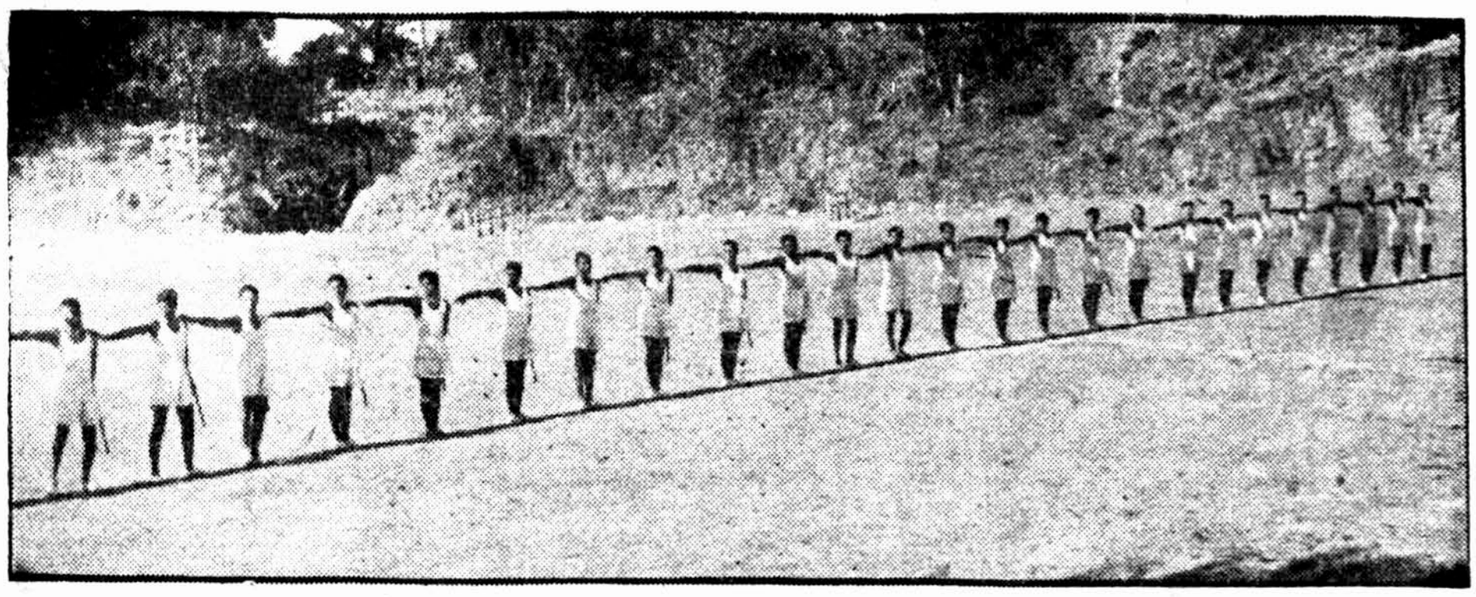
In Russia, as perhaps in no other country, can be seen the tremendous spurt which Physical training has received in recent years. A few statistics will prove the truth of this statement.

**It is estimated that in 1913 there were hardly 10,000 people enrolled in registered clubs devoted to physical culture activities. In 1932, the number had increased to 500,000 and in 1940 to over 8,000,000. An important feature in this rapid rise of physical culture in Russia is the growing interest taken by the women.**

In Russia, as in Germany and Italy, the State takes a very keen interest in the physical education of the nation. "In 1929 there was a national budget of 16 million rubles for physical culture and sports. In 1937 the budget was over 90,000,000 rubles and it is estimated that more than 500,000,000 rubles will be spent on sports throughout the country this year (1940)". One form of State encouragement is the issue of badges for example, the G.T.O. badges for adults and the B.G.T.O. for children. There are various classes for the distinction. The highest class includes first class proficiency in a great variety of

**Wrestling and hurdle-jumping, Indian and Western exercises are both taught at the Kandivli Physical ture Training College.**

# Physical Culture Is Neither Fad Nor Hobby



PERFECT LINE—Students of Kandivli College lined up for a morning of vigorous exercise.

games and sports besides physical perfection while the elementary knowledge of the same will qualify a person for a lower rank. Besides these badges, there are special badges for the highest efficiency in particular sports e.g., riding and shooting. The badge-holders are known as "Voroshilov Riders" and "Voroshilov Marksmen."

Physical culture is popularised to such an extent that even in a factory, it is compulsory to have fifteen minutes of physical culture when the whole army of factory workers do physical jerks in a

SWINGING THE LATHI—
It is excellent, muscle-building exercise.

mass under the direction of qualified physical instructors. Needless to say, there are established colleges which turn out qualified physical instructors who can hold their own against those of any other country.

## A Nation Becomes Taller

Japan has proved beyond the slightest doubt what can be achieved by scientific physical training during the course of only one generation. During the last generation, the physique of the average Japanese has improved to a remarkable degree. In height he has improved as much as an inch and a half and as much in the chest measurement. The Japanese authorities in this field expect to make at least the same improvement during the course of the next generation and their expectations are certainly not unjustified.

Physical training in Japan begins at the age of six. Athletes are honoured everywhere and physical training in Japan takes the form of a combination of indigenous system of exercise and the western mass programmes. From the very beginning, the boys are taught to be tough and to take their training seriously.

## Another Fad?

No one can deny that the present standard of health and fitness in India is extremely low and this fact becomes all the more pathetically vivid if we compare the physique of an average Indian with that of an average European or American.

Let us examine the views of an individual in India, at present, on physical culture. As far as he is concerned, physical culture is just another fad not worth bothering about. According to him, physical culture simply means building of huge muscles, and if any physical culturist attempts to convince him of the importance and value of physical culture, he will cut him short with a retort that he would not think of giving competition to Gama or even to Imam Bakhsh. In fine, the average person in India-to-day has the crudest and most distorted idea of the true aim of physical education. At best, physical education is regarded as a hobby, perhaps a good hobby but nothing more and not as something as essential as eating, drinking and sleeping.

## 15 Minutes A Day

Physical culture may be said to have two aspects. First, and by far the more important one, is the maintenance of good health. Every person is surely concerned with maintaining his own health and he will be surprised at how little he has to do to ensure a fairly healthy life.

**The usual excuse, of course, is lack of time. But it is surely ridiculous to hold that one cannot afford to devote 15 minutes in a day to physical exercise and that is exactly the time which is needed to perform a few well-chosen exercises which would give one perfect health and resistance against the commonly prevailing forms of illness.**

The first aspect of modern physical culture is thus to maintain perfect health. The other aspect is the development of a strong and supple physique. To develop a good physique, of course, one must needs have more free time at one's disposal than fifteen minutes a day. People over 35 years of age may be satisfied with the first aspect of physical culture. But younger people should take a keener interest in physical training and a more active part in sports, something more than armchair interest in sport and athletics. As regards the attainment of a powerful and graceful physique, I should like to mention an important principle of physical culture. Once a person builds up a decent physique by hard work for a year or two, it is simple matter to keep up the development which has once been acquired and it does not need either as much time or as much work as was necessary during the first year. So one should not have the discomforting thought that one will have to keep to the grind regularly for a great length of time

## Inferiority Complex

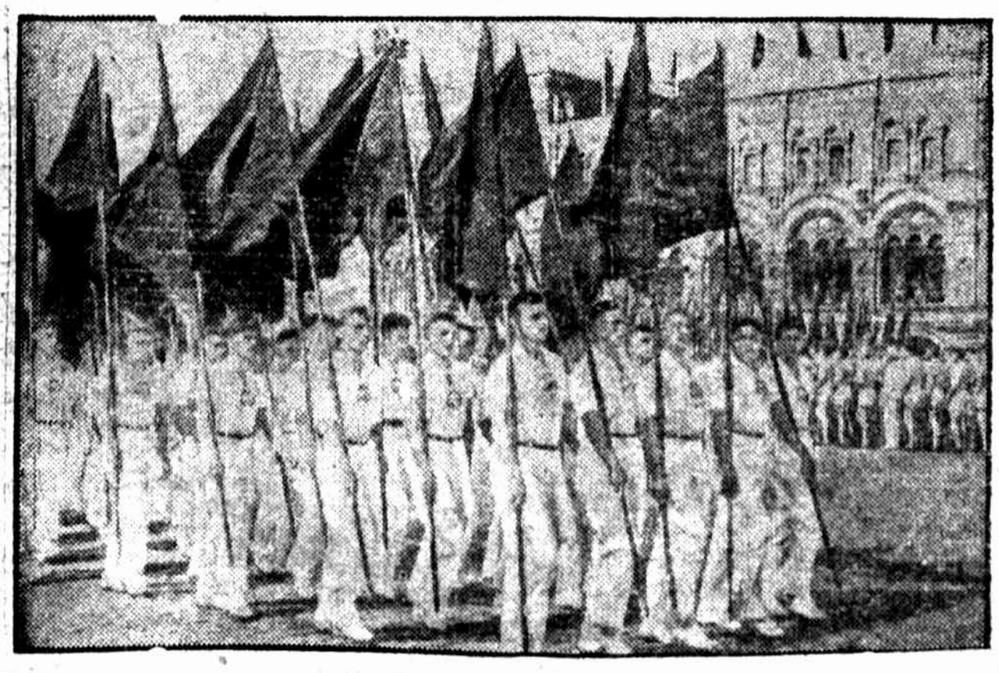
It is unfortunately undeniably true that, as a people, we Indians suffer from a deep sense of inferiority complex whenever we come into contact with foreigners. I am of the firm opinion that this inferiority complex has a direct connection with our poor physical standards. If we visualise every young person of 15 taking up physical training in all seriousness from to-day, we can well imagine what young India will be after the next 5 years, with every young man, strong, self-confident and proud to be an Indian!

This dream of a strong, self-confident India will not come true unless every conscious effort not by one or two sections of people but by the whole nation. There is no limit to what can be achieved within a few years if a really stout effort is made from all quarters. The hopes of a glorious future for India now centre in the young people of to-day between the ages of 14 and 20 However, the initiative and encouragement must necessarily come from other directions,—the Home, the University and the State.

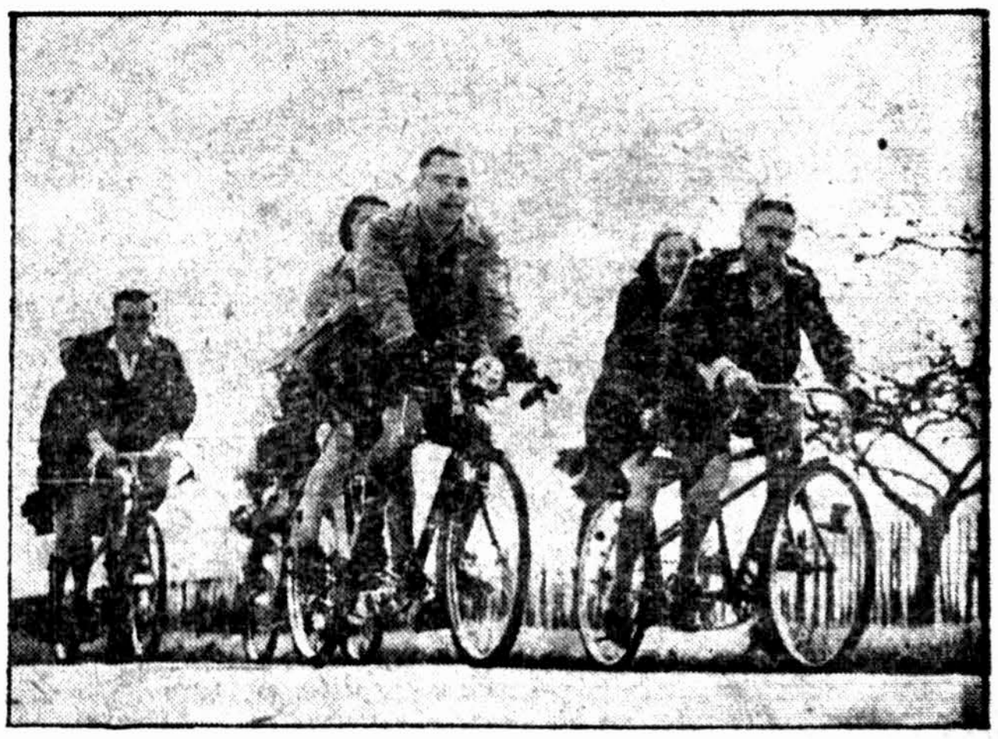
## Begin In The Home

The future of a young boy or girl is moulded to a considerable extent in the home, in the atmosphere which the older members of the family choose to create, by the views which the older people profess to foster among the younger generation. The parents in a family should encourage the love of physical culture among their children in as many ways as possible. To begin with, they should themselves regularly take some light form of exercise e.g. the Surya-Namaskars, an ideal all-round indigenous system of exercise, so that the children, as usual, will try to imitate their elders. Then again, magazines, books and other literature on physical education should form an important section of the home library in every family,—at least, every middle-class family. The photographs of well-developed athletes which usually appear in the Physical Culture Magazine are usually a source of inspiration to the children and form a lasting impression on the young minds. To-day, we see the terrific enthusiasm with which young boys and girls fall upon

*(Continued on Page 38)*



Soviet youth marching in the streets of Moscow in a health demonstration. It is this material that goes to build the Red Army which is holding up the advance of Hitler's armies to-day.



Members of a London cycling club setting out for a week-end tour. According to experts such outdoor week-end holidays have done a lot to ensure a high standard of physical fitness in Britain.

# Whither All-India Radio?

## RANDOM REFLECTIONS

BY "RADIO SPARK"

Ours is a strange age. They have discovered Tamerlane's skeleton at Samarkand—six centuries after his notorious butcheries. In Europe there is a war on—the second great war—and perhaps the world's greatest war. The other day we heard of Germany's invasion of Russia. We were too astonished to belive it. Next day Germany was reported to have cancelled the programme—coolv "Radio News"! we said—and will have done with that. But to-day, we find that Hitler has fulfilled Churchill's prophecy, if you know what I mean. This radio business has made our planet look ludicrously small and terrible.

News travels to us so rapidly, almost lightning-like, from any blessed corner of the world, we more and more cease to be surprised at anything. The talkie has entered our blood so much, we cannot help imagining California is our next-door neighbour. But the radio makes you feel as if only a partition wall separates you from Columbia and Berlin and Moscow. London is just on the other side of the screen, or within the sounds of Big Ben. It's so refreshing this camaraderie.

### DISTANCE OUTDISTANCED

The spoken word and the singing voice have jointly outwitted the printing press and out-distanced distance itself—whether that distance be the Atlantic Ocean or the vast slice of earth called Eurasia. We have somehow become used to taking large doses of progress—and to say this is the Radio Age seems a little out of date already.

Considering the vast human activity that changes the contours of our earth, enlarges the population of continents, building airways, waterways and under-sea ways, to destroy them before you say 'Jack Robinson', you can't apply human reason to what men and women do and what they don't—in a lifetime or in a century.

The modern scientist, standing among scientific wonders of the day, is astonished at his own successes—from the invention of gunpowder to the latest tank-destroyer. Our 20th century-human is a somewhat sophisticated creature. The gramophone has prepared him for the shock of the radio voice—and the shock, if any, doesn't work like a bombshell.

### NOVELTY PASSES

If the phonograph had not anticipated the wireless, the booming voice within the receiving set would have started him as much as the first night with its medley of stars might have startled Adam (at any rate, in Blanco Whyte's poem). A succession of silvery nights restored Adam to a quiet acceptance of creation. Nowadays, the broadcast address is as commonplace as a set of tennis or a chat with your best girl.

I remember Charlie Chaplin's words (published in an American magazine) that you wholeheartedly long for a thing until you possess it. No sooner it's yours than its novelty passes. Chaplin's heart's desire, before he won his colossal success, was to have a house of his own.

He started in poverty—a child of the English slums—and rose, following the triumph of "The Circus", to be the world's greatest comedian. After making post of money in the cinema industry he has built a house on the Beverley Hills. Cine-reporters acclaimed it as a beauty. But to-day Charlie no more thinks of it than he thinks of yesterday's papers.

### THE A. I. R.

To-day's All-India radio provides you with various types of entertainment—broadcast talk of presidents and premiers, cricket and wrestling commentaries, Hindustani 'rags', Marathi 'pads', 'tumries, 'geets', 'ghazal', 'Khial', 'Quawwali', and the rest. Your Philips or Chicago radio set is a beautiful addition to drawing room requisites. The drawing-room now gives the impression of being an operation-theatre, with a bureau kept on a teapoy (or is it a breakfast table?) to preserve surgical instruments. But this bureau gives forth sounds quite inappropriate, even dangerous, in the neighbourhood of an operation-able!

Pandit Rao Nagarkar, Gangubai, Hirabai Barodekar, Nissar, Hussain, Faiyazkhan, Omkarnath, and the melodious discs of Abdul Kharim and other luminaries of the air, hatch a conspiracy to build your earthly paradise for you.

But a perpetual paradise would give you the dumps, ableit Talyarkhan may tell you that sport is as dramatic as Shakespeare on stage or J.B. Priestley may make the war look like Joe-Louis-Max Baer fight at a safe distance. Angelic Bliss is a negative existence—and human nature isn't built that way.

### BOREDOM

My own impression of the radio is one of inexplicable boredom. I don't know about others. Air rhetoricians are not convincing because they are too much in the air. Sixty minutes of Californian jazz and Indian jaunpuri, and I feel like clinging to mother earth for weariness.

Once in a way, however, one finds a few bright sparks in the programme, and I can't bring myself to overlook them. I have a certain admiration for Pankaj Mullick and Saigal. I can appreciate Paul Robeson's deep Bass or Chrysler's violin display. One can also switch on to Tokio or Java or for that matter, Timbuctoo, out of sheer curiosity. London philharmonic orchestra and German military songs are good in their own way.

But, in the long run this radio stunt is a little disappointing. Not that talent is not wanting. Just turn a plug—and a galaxy of stars leap to an ecstacy of song.

The truth is, too much of anything blunts our desire for that thing. Our pleasure loses the fine edge of amusement when made light off. We have made our pas times too commonplace by mechanised leisure, and the outcome is—wearinness overcomes us in the end.

The age, apparently most progressive, is in a process of decadence, with a fatal tendency for indolence and ennui.

Surely, we have lost the art of being ourselves—that supreme art—though we have mastered a good deal. And that good deal is undoubtedly the unnecessary. All the unnecessary things that have accumulated round man do not make for human happiness—and the radio is one of the paraphernalia.

# Russian Worker's Grim Attitude Towards Fascist Mission

## Collective Farmers And Metallurgical Workmen Redouble War-Effort

LONDON, June 25.

News from Moscow is given in messages from the Official Russian Agency, Tass:

Russian metal workers have announced their firm determination to work hard for the "valiant Red Army" to retaliate against the attack of "Base Fascism"

The blast furnaces of mills will forge victory for the Soviet arms, states a message quoting the workers' speeches. "The iron we smelt will turn into a shower of steel which will not stop. We assure the Government of the great Stalin that we are related and united as never before. We will display unparalleled self-denial in the struggle for metal".

The speeches of workers, collective farmers and intellectuals at meetings are brief and business like, but behind this reserve there is deep indignation against the arrogant foe and an iron resolve to rout him.

The speakers state, "We know what we fight for. The vultures attacked us but have not caught us unawares. We will win because ours is a righteous cause, because our army has the support of the entire people, and because in all countries we have our brothers with us".

Excursionists from Estonia and Lithuania who arrived to attend an agricultural exhibition state, "Our people are profoundly grateful to the Soviet Union. We will defend our fatherland to the last drop of our blood".

A meeting held by the crew of the Latvian steamer "Maria" passed with great enthusiasm and adopted a resolution stating that the crew of the steamer were ready to fulfil any task assigned by the Soviet Government. Similar resolutions were adopted by the sailors of the Estonian steamer "Astra" and at a number of factories and institutions in the republic.

Confirmation of the sentiments expressed above is given in a Moscow broadcast of the 23rd

"At the Onega metallurgical works workmen turned up for work yesterday although it was their rest day. The Kiev lathe construction works worked frantically throughout yesterday. The workers are redoubling their efforts to increase production"

## *BRITAIN'S NEW OPPORTUNITY*

LONDON, (By Cable).

The "Daily Telegraph" comments:

Hitler's legions are marching over the Russian frontier: it would be idle to attempt a prediction of what fortune awaits them. The armoured divisions, with the Luftwaffe's help, may penetrate fast and far, but to overrun a country is one thing, to obtain supplies from it is another. Our own part is clear. We must lash Hitler's western front with all the power which we can develop. However the fighting in Russia goes, it will neither make nor mar us. We can only be sure of victory by our own exertions, but a new opportunity opens for us. Now is the time to strike harder and more continuous blows.

## EXPRESS DELIVERY!

A Royal Air Force Officer, writing from Cirene, capital of Cyrenaica, says that during a terrific storm he and other airmen reached the village of Liuigi di Savoia after midnight and sought shelter at the house of the priest. The priest arranged for them to sleep in his bedroom.

"In the morning," writes the officer, "we were surprised to find that the priest had given shelter to eight other officers.

"He made coffee for us and fetched water from the well. We asked if there was anything we could do for him in return. The result was that I have in my possession a letter addressed to the priest's mother in Rome. He asked me to give it to her when the R.A.F. entered the Italian capital, and he seemed certain that the letter would be delivered very soon."

*Dr. Patterson's*

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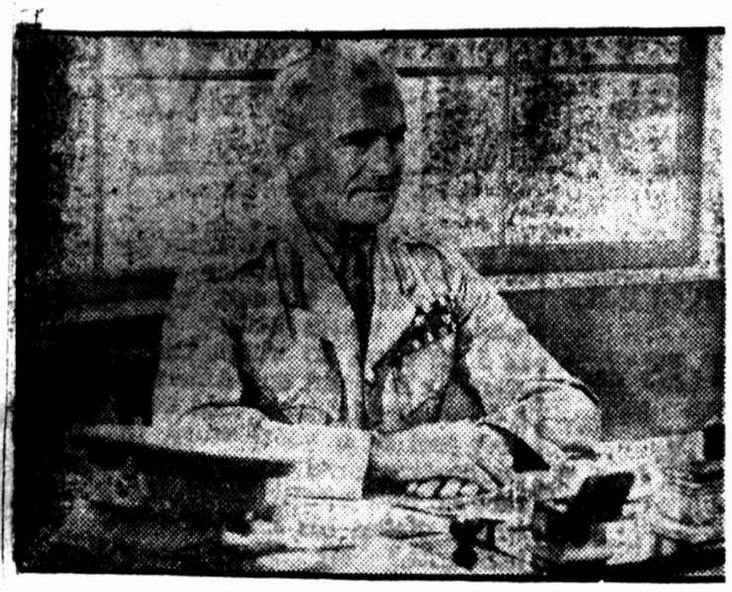

# From Libya To Delhi

## WAVELL'S NEW APPOINTMENT IS ONE OF THE MINOR SENSATIONS OF THE WAR

**In his sparsely furnished, ordinary-looking room on the third floor of a building in Cairo, Wavell is seen poring over gigantic maps, and copious supplies of reports from half a dozen different fronts, screwing his eye glass into his one eye, (he lost the other in the last war) working out the minutest details of his classic campaigns and yet always leaving sufficient latitude for his subordinates for initiative during all emergencies.**

**This great general, it may not be generally known is a constant reader of the Bible; can reel off poetry by the mile; Shakespeare and Wodehouse are his pastime literature; has written nothing less than 12 authoritative articles for the Encyclopaedia Britannica and would prefer to be left in peace but for the call of the Empire.**

**General Allenby is his hero and fate has assigned the same field for the display of talent to Wavell as it did to his hero.**

**This hero of the Middle East campaign was not sent there for his talent but because the British War Office, disgusted with his criticism of their policy before the declaration of the war, wanted to consign him to the backwaters of the Empire, writes Beverley Nichols in the "Sunday Chronicle."**

We were talking, naturally, about the great victories at Keren and Harar — the triumphs that mean the end of Mussolini's dream of Empire. And, naturally the talk turned to the man who had planned those victories —Wavell.

The man who was doing most of the talking had known Wavell, and had witnessed him in action.

"That's a close-up I'd like to have seen" I said . . . "A great strategist, poring over maps, on the eve of battle."

"Yes" said the other, "but the first time I saw Wavell he wasn't poring over maps; he was reading the Bible."

**He reached to the book-shelf and took down Wavell's book on Allenby, adding in an aside: "By the way, if you're inclined to think of Generals as dull witted, it may interest you to know that Wavell published twelve articles in the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' and that he can reel off poetry by the page if you give him any encouragement."**

"Listen to this", he said. And from Wavell's book he read:

"On the other side of the valley stands Mount Gilboa, and it was below this mountain that Gideon's three hundred picked men made the first night attack of which history affords any detailed account (in the seventh chapter of Judges). The lessons it teaches—the value of discipline, the need for personal reconnaissance, and the moral effect of surprise —are applicable to any night attack today."

He closed the book with a snap. "There you've got the essential Wavell," he said. "As far as discipline is concerned—well, you'd better ask the men of his Army. And, remember, that Army's the most mixed crowd the world's ever seen.

"If you'd walked round the tents at night before the Libyan campaign, you'd not only have heard every variety of British and Colonial accent; you'd have seen Maoris doing native dances, Indians, Ethiopians, Arabs, Punjabis. Heaven knows what. Yet Wavell's welded them into a single superbly disciplined unit.

### His Nickname

**"As for personal reconnaissance . . . . well, there you'd have to ask his Staff. They'd tell you that there's never a minute of the day or night when he mayn't pop up at any part of the field of action unannounced.**

"And the third lesson that Wavell drew from the Bible, the value of surprise? Oh, well, you'd better ask Graziani about that! He'd probably give you quite a vivid testimonial."

From this friend, and from other sources, I learned so much about Wavell that he became very vivid to me. I want him to become equally vivid to you, because of his vision.

Where to begin? He won't tell you much himself. His nickname, with his staff, is "Guinea-a-word" Wavell.

Sometimes after a cocktail on the veranda of the Mena House club in the shadow of the Pyramids he'll talk about Shakespeare or P. G. Wodehouse, but the very fact that he's sitting on that veranda at all is usually only a blind to conceal some other move . . . .for instance, that was where he was seen by all the Italian spies only a few hours before the whirlwind push to the West.

And although his command is so immense, you wouldn't guess it to see the Cairo headquarters. Just a little office, sparsely furnished, on the third floor.

**There he sits, this not very imposing figure of a man, screwing his eyeglass into his one eye—(he lost the other in the last war)—working out those classic campaigns down to the last detail, and yet always leaving his subordinates a sufficient lattitude of initiative to meet emergencies—yes, even down to the humblest private soldier.**

**If you want to realise the shrewdness of the man, you only have to quote a remark with which he once somewhat scandalised a rather stuffy meeting of Generals. "As for me," he said, "my ideal infantryman should have the qualities of a successful poacher, a cat-burglar and a gunman."**

### He Hates War

Yet, Wavell. . . .I honestly believe . . .detests war as war. He would be the last to subscribe to Mussolini's odious eulogies of war as a good in itself.

For Wavell it is a means to an end, and the desirability of the end does not add any glamour to the means; it is only an extra arguments for waging war as efficiently as possible "to get the darn thing over."

**For instance, he never tires of quoting an episode in the Boer War when Allenby was awakened in the middle of a bitterly cold night by a subaltern who had been horrified to discover that the Boer prisoners and the Inniskilling troopers were sleeping together in comradeship under the same blankets.**

"Leave them alone," barked Allenby, "that will do more to end ing this stupid war than anything else."

**You cannot hope to understand Wavell unless you also understand Allenby. Allenby is Wavell's hero. He has already written one first-class book about him—which bears the sub-title "A Study in Greatness", and he is trying to finish another, though, as he modestly says, "I seem to have very little time for writing nowadays."**

**He obviously regards Allenby as by far the greatest General of the last war.**

By one of the strangest flukes of history, Wavell, 24 years after the Palestine campaigns, finds himself treading almost literally in Allenby's foot-steps.

### Red Tape Luck

Yes, Wavell is a great man, and he would have been great whatever the task to which he had set his hand.

And like so many great men, he is also a family man. Three pretty daughters—Pamela, the eldest, is a nurse, and the other two, Joan and Felicity, are secretaries at G.H.Q. His very charming wife is in Cairo, too, and takes particular delight in the wonderful botanical gardens which stretch all round it.

I thought it fitting, particularly at this hour, to pay my small tribute to Wavell because even great Generals cannot altogether afford to neglect publicity

And the British public should make it clearly known that they appreciate Wavell's greatness and that they are determined that it should be given adequate scope.

If you think that there is no need for such a display of public opinion you do not know the War Office which, I regret to say, is still the greatest manufacturer of red tape in bulk that the world has ever known.

Indeed, it was red tape that was responsible for Wavell being

*(Continued On Page 37)*

FIGHTING FOR FREE FRANCE.

**Spahis on their wiry Arab steeds call a halt in the Western Desert. After the French collapse they joined the forces of Free France under General de Gaulle. co-operating with the British they shared in the recent great victories over the Italians.**

# THE SHORT STORY

## THE READER, AS MUCH AS THE WRITER, HAS HELPED IN ITS EVOLUTION. IT IS A YOUNG ART—AND WILL PROBABLY ALWAYS REMAIN SO!

*By H. E. BATES*

At fairly frequent intervals during the last few years the art of the short story has raised considerable, and for the most part rather illogical, controversy.

Short-story fans can be divided roughly into two schools. On the one side stands the school of what might be called the graph-paper story, in which lines of action are carefully calculated and plotted and from which certain sensible and properly worked-out conclusions are drawn. This school has a million pupils, the sympathy of Mr. Somerset Maugham and Mr. Desmond MacCarthy, and the rather surprising championship of Mr. George Orwell.

The other school is lazily called the Tchehov school—the school of the story in which nothing (apparently) ever happens, and which has for its champions such writers as Mr. V. S. Pritchett, who has been dwelling with Mr. Orwell; Mr. Leslie Halward, Mrs. Whitaker, Mr. Saroyan, and a fair number of other distinguished people on both sides of the Atlantic.

### The English Tchehov

To this last list I should naturally be expected to add my own name. Indeed the number of press-cuttings for the last fifteen years which have referred to me as "the English Tchehov" would, I think make a notable contribution to the war-time salvage scheme. Unfortunately for this Tchehov label, I began writing stories before I had read a word of Tchehov, I do not think I have read a Tchehov story for nearly ten years.

Many of my early stories were, in fact, modelled on Maupassant. I am therefore in sympathy with both schools—believing both to be legitimate. Unfortunately there is a controversial tendency on the part of people like Mr. Orwell to champion one kind of story to the entire detriment of the other. This is, as I hope to show, very narrow thinking.

Perhaps it may be simpler for the sake of argument to call one school the active school and the other the passive school. All literature is inanimate before it makes contact with the mind of the reader. It is only the attitude of the reader, the magnitude of his mental or emotional receptivity, which re-infuses the dead words with life; without a reader the words might just as well be fly-marks on the paper.

This very simple truth applies, of course, to all literature, from "The Prodigal Son" to the stories in "The Gem" and "The Magnet", from the plays of Shakespeare to the leading article of "The Times". No reader, no literature.

### Attitude Of Reader

Every writer therefore relies entirely on the attitude of the reader for the successful re-animation of certain words printed in a certain order on the paper. If the reader fails ("I can't see the point, I can't get into it, there's nothing in the thing, etc."), the writer also fails.

The writer must therefore decide how much or how little chance of failure the reader shall be allowed. Shall he rate the intelligence of the reader at a low level, describe everything simply and straightforwardly, allow no possibility of a wrong interpretation or response, and finally supply the correct answer to all questions himself?

Or shall he estimate the reader's intelligence highly, assume his ability to fill in minor details, give him credit for making the correct interpretations, and leave him working out his own answer? The one is a safety-first method, watertight, carefully planned, so that there shall be no mistake. The other is a risky method, involving illimitable possibilities of total failure.

Apply all this to the short story and you get the active and the passive school. Both may produce great or worthless stories. And both, odd as it may seem, borrow something from the method of each other. No story supplies everything, leaving nothing to the reader's imagination, and no story is utterly passive, leaving the reader to do all the work.

Both, to a lesser or greater degree, are processes of selection, in which certain superfluous and obvious material is left out. Both, in a lesser or greater degree, ask the reader for emotional co-operation. The one method produces a story of which there are scores published each week in commercial magazines, and of which perhaps the most distinguished examples are those of Maugham; the other produces such pieces as those of Katherine Mansfield, which, I agree with Mr. Orwell, do not wear very well, and such masterpieces as Joyce's "The Dead", which Mr. Orwell, like me, professes greatly to admire.

### It Can Be Anything

What, then, is the fuss about? The answer lies, I think, not in the rights and wrongs of the taste of Mr. Orwell on the one hand or of Mr. Pritchett and myself on the other, but in the great flexibility of the short story itself.

For the basis of almost every argument or conclusion I can make is the axiom that the short story can be anything the author decides it shall be; it can be anything from the death of a horse to a young girl's first love affair, from the static sketch without plot to the swiftly moving machine of bold action and climax, from the prose poem painted rather than written to the piece of straight reportage, in which style, colour, and elaboration have no place, from the piece which catches like a cobweb the light, subtle iridescence of emotions that can never be really captured or measured to the solid tale in which all emotion, all action, all reaction is measured, fixed, puttied, glazed and finished, like a well-built house, with three coats of shining commercial paint. In that infinite flexibility indeed, lies, the reason why the short story has never been adequately defined.

### Various Definitions

Many definitions have been, and always are being, attempted. Wells defined the short story as any piece of short fiction that could be read in half an hour. Poe, sometimes acclaimed its modern originator, declared that "in the whole composition there should be no word written, of which the tendency, direct or indirect, is not to one pre-established design.

Tchehov held that a story should have neither beginning nor end, but reminded authors that, if they described a gun hanging on the wall on page one, sooner or later that gun must go off. Mr. John Hadfield describes the short story as "a story that is not long."

Sir Hugh Walpole asserts that "a story should be a story: a record of things happening, full of incident and accident, swift movement, unexpected development, leading through suspense to a climax and a satisfying denouement." Jack London declared that it should be "concrete, to the point, with snap and go and life, crisp and crackling and interesting."

Miss Elizabeth Bowen, rightly wary of the concrete definition, says "the first necessity of the short story, at the set-out, is "necessariness." The story, that is to say, must spring from an impression or perception pressing enough, acute enough, to have made the writer write." The late E. J. O'Brien, to whom the short story in England and America owes a considerable debt, held that "the first test of a short story, in any qualitative analysis, is the measure of how vitally compelling the writer makes his selected facts or incidents." Mr. Ellery Sedgewick, who pounced on the genius of Hemingway's "Fifty Grand" when that story had been rejected by half the editors in America, holds that "a story is like a horse race. It is the start and finish that count most." Finally, Mr. A. Coppard bases the whole theory of his work on the essential difference between a story, as something which is written, and a tale, as something which is told.

### No Tape Measure

All of these definitions have one thing in common. None of them has a satisfactory finality, none defines the short story with an indisputable definitive accuracy which will fit all short stories. For Tchehov, the craftsman, beginning and end do not matter; for Mr. Sedgewick, the editor, beginning and end are everything. Yet both are right. Mr. Hadfield's definition will fit a thousand stories yet fail to account satisfactorily for Thomas Mann's "Death in Venice," Tolstoy's "Family Happiness," or Bunin's "The Gentleman from San Francisco."

Sir Hugh Walpoles definition will do admirably for a work by O. Henry, but fails miserably in application to Tchehov's "The Darling," Mrs. Malachi Whitaker's "Frost in April," or the unpredictable sketches of Mr. Saroyan. One does not measure the beauty of landscapes by a tape measure. Jack London's demand for a concoction with "snap and go and life" is a perfect answer for those who like whisky, but it will be lost on those whose taste has been educated to the bouquet of Turgenev or James Joyce's "The Dead."

It is only when Mr. Ellery Sedgewick, in an extremely perceptive essay written for American schools, asserts "So it is that the short story has become all sorts of things, situation, episode, characterization, or narrative—in effect, a vehicle for every man's talent" that we come back again to the sensible conclusion that the short story, whether short or long, poetical or reported, plotted or sketched, concrete or cobweb, has an insistent and eternal fluidity which slips through the hands.

### No Characters Needed

There is one other thing which these many and varied definitions all have in common. All omit to point out the advantages of elasticity, both in choice of character and use of time, which the short story holds over the novel. The novel is predominantly an exploration or chronicle of life: reflecting and describing in some form the impact, entanglement, fruition, destruction or fulfilment of human motions and desires.

"Characters begin young; they grow old; they move from scene to scene, from place to place," says Mrs. Virginia Woolf. Not always, of course; but the development of character, the forward movement of time, have always been and perhaps always will be

(Continued on Page 32)

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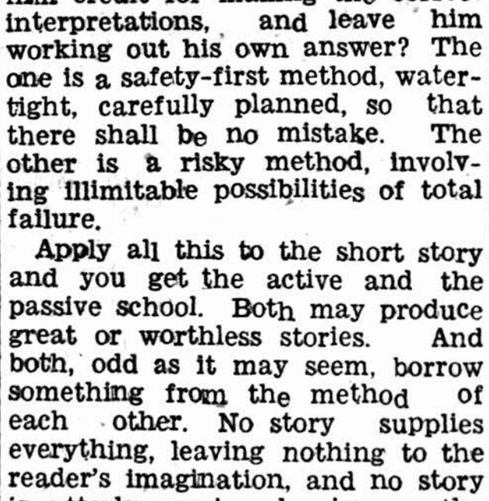
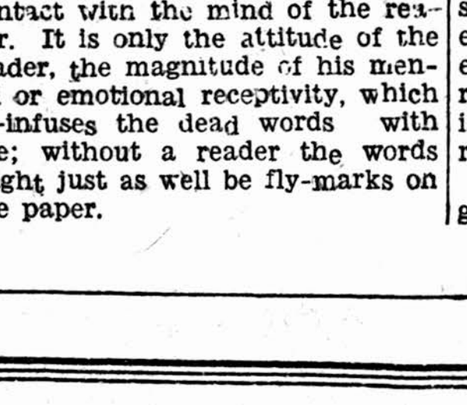
Harmless To
The Tenderest Skin



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# A Poet And A Verse Writer

## Two Books Of Poems

**POEMS by M. V. Mohon, Esq., B.A. (Bom.) Published by the Author, College Back Road, Dharwar. Pp. 95. Price Rs. 1-8.**
**CHRISTMAS 1935 & OTHER VERSES by D. C. Datta, M.A. Published by Stephen Allen, 47, New Theatre Road, Calcutta. PP. 50. Price not mentioned.**

Mr. Mohon's book of poems carries a 'prologue' by Prof. Armando Menezes of the Karnatak College, Dharwar. The Professor observes perhaps rightly and with true insight that the author 'might have added to his inspiration the discipline of the poet's craft'. It is just this technique that I should have liked to see perfected in these poems. Unhappily the poet has got lost in clouds in his Preface which does not make clear sense for me. I admit.

There are about thirteen poems in the volume, including a sonnet sequence entitled "Life"' The poem "To..." page 3 contains some exquisite lines like

*'My joys like breezes soft*
*Laugh thro' veiled visions in my utter thought'*

*'Thro' rocks and rivulets fleeing*
*Thy white limbs' startled beauty laughs like heaven;'*

*'From decay unto death,*
*Life goes where memory spreads its infinite span,*
*And divinity, its breath;' etc.*

It also contains lines like the following which are frankly unintelligible:

*'Gentle is life and golden*
*Where we twinkle and ever life is panting;'*

Of the "Nymph Of Life" says Professor Menezes that in it Shelly is trying a stanza of Browning's. I think this is the best poem in the book and memorable for

*'Golden love doth dream in bells,*
*Music swells*
*On the brooks and clouds and springs.'*

*'Thy limbs slope like billows beaming,*
*Lulling and dreaming.'*

'The Sonnets,' thinks Prof. Menezes, 'have caught the Shakesperian accent and idiom, which, through much incoherence and slipshod iteration of thought and phrase, still tempt the reader to go on'. But as I read this, lines such as these stand before me:

*'Raptures buzz like bees and showers,*
*Limbs of flowers*
*Are lulled music flush with morning,*
*O sweet warning.*

*'Gentle are the winds of thought*
*Raptures—wrought,*
*Zephyrs too of kisses shyer*
*Full of fire.'*

"War Song" and "The Days Are Glooming" are really attractive for their thought-content. For instance this stanza from the former:

*'The world is dizzy*
*With the war and busy*
*With bloodshed,*
*And the flags are red,*
*We have freedom or near it,*
*And our triumphs in our spirit.*

The latter's four lines will do credit to any modern poet:

*'Each bullet hisses*
*But the future kisses*
*Their bones with blisses*
*Of liberty.'*

### Pathetic Words

The second volume is extremely unequal in merit and the author's words in the Dedication seem pathetic to me in view of the quality of the poems Says Mr Datta: 'Art knows no frontiers and beauty is not bounded; so an elder Caucasian humbly serving her in the East and rejoicing in its heritage of exquisite rhythm and subtle melody may venture to tune his modest pipe in the accents of the West satisfied if here or there one or two discerning ones may perceive the kindred spark of authentic altar flame.' Humility is not an excuse for a poor performance in any art nor is an insufficient acquaintance with the intricacies of a foreign language.

The translations seem very indifferent and the author has not succeeded in retaining the poetry of their originals even among the poet's own poems, pieces like "To Shakespeare", "To Edward The Eighth On His Abdication", "Intimidations", or "Mr. Hidebound's Address To His Comrades" are fifth rate verse and I do not know why Mr. Datta spoiled the otherwise good quality of his book. The last poem has the stanza:

*"When you and I were young, lads*
*The marriages were grand.*
*But now that we are poor, lads*
*The girls want cash in hand."*

And another runs like this:

*"When you and I were young, lads*
*Philosophers were few;*
*Now every ass must publish to*
*Make sure we know his view."*

That being so, if true it is, I do not know why this book was published at all! "Mr. Dandy And Miss Andy" (A Woeful Ballad) is responsible for many a woeful stanza:

*"Forthwith with a shriek and a shudder*
*The lady seemed to go down*
*But the gentleman rushed to assist her*
*And hastily seized her gown."*

And another like

*"Her neck was slender like a crane*
*Most graceful of them all*
*The pilot of an aeroplane*
*Felt his soul held in thrall"*

But that Mr. Datta has some poetic vein in him will be clear from the lines beginning "Little Rose" or "One flesh in life one soul in death" or the poem entitled "To The Spirit of Vedavyasa". The description of Caliph Omar as "Justice turned flesh and blood" is admirable as it is apt. One wishes the title-poem "Christmas 1935" were less prosaic and didactic or philosophical

The volume, however, has some single lines of exquisite beauty and splendour:

*"I went to wine to drown my grief" (p 29)*

And there are striking metaphors like

*"The passion flower of our youth*
*Had but one early bloom" etc (p 31)*

"To A Dying Baby" is, I think, the author's best and most successful attempt in this book. It will appeal to many readers on account of its intensity of filial passion and the elevating spirit of resignation which pervade it Finally, the poem beginning with

*"Cuckoo, sweet cuckoo, why art thou dumb to-night*
*Hast thou forgotten thy summer's glee?"*

is notable for its quiet feeling and a sense of pathos for what is done and past.

I wish both these poets every success and hope to see more work from their pens in the near future.

P. R. K.

# ADVENTURES OF AN AUTOGRAPH HUNTER

**THE YOUNGEST PROFESSION by Lillian Day. (T Werner Laurie Ltd.) 7/6 net.**

Books about adolescents of both sexes, especially in their middle teens usually have for the adult reader a kind of gaucherie, flatness and insipidity which make them irritatingly unreadable. To this rule however, there are a few exceptions, notably "The Youngest Profession" by Lillian Day, the author of that uproariously amusing novel "Kiss and Tell." which has had large sales in England and other countries.

The heroine of this book is Jane Lyons whose life work is the collection of autographs from movie stars. In the process of getting on with her job she makes herself a universal nuisance and has the most deliciously amusing adventures in her droll and fantastic profession Jane and Barb, her bosom friend who is also stricken with a passion for the movie world hide under Olivia de Havilland's bed on board a ship, sailing for Hollywood. Jane traps Lawrence Oliver into giving her an interview, drags Basil Rathbone into a conspiracy to recover her autograph album which she has sold in interesting circumstances and lunches with Charlie Chaplin at the Ritz.

Jane lives dreams and thanks Hollywood and her life has all the brightness, vigour, fatuousness and crudity of that fantastic world. Miss Day's style too is bright, crisp and witty, slightly reminiscent of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" and unfallingly amusing. In "The Youngest Profession" she has written a masterpiece of the Inconsequential. I recommend it to all those who want to forget the war or any other major tragedy of their lives.

H. C. V.

# "THE JOURNALIST" FOR JUNE

There are few journals that have pushed ahead with steadiness and persistence in the midst of trying war conditions to compare with "The Journalist" It has made a headway in the journalistic world by giving useful reading matter that should attract the attention both of the professional as well as the layman.

"The Journalist" for June contains on its cover page a photograph of Dr. Clifford Manshardt—the great social worker of Bombay who recently sailed back to his country, the U.S.A The pen picture of this great personality makes a pleasant reading and with the pictures to accompany forcibly drives home the reason of Dr Manshardt's popularity in Bombay Social Welfare work.

"Why Publications fail." an article by Mr. A. Subbarao, a former editor of the United Press gives inside information of the struggles and battles of publications despite their outside glamour. It also tells how to avoid pitfalls in the line.

Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, who was known mostly as a political figure is presented in his varied and rare abilities of a journalist that escaped the usual attention of his countrymen during his own life-time

Published and edited by P. G. Rao from 21 Dalal St., Fort, Bombay and with only Rs. 3 as Annual subscription "The Journalist" is bound to enjoy yet more popularity. and with the support of the journalists which it richly deserves it is bound to be great success.

# SINDHI STORY MAGAZINE

ASHA (Sindihi illustrated monthly Story Magazine), edited by Shree Dayo G. Sabhani, B.A. (12 Panjrapore Buildings Bundel Road Karachi) contains interesting stories narrated in a simple and "catchy" style (Annual subscription Rs 2-8). The latest issue (Vol. I. No. 9) has three stories, viz., "My Bride." "Saroja" and "Bansari"; The first story is sentimental. the second a social one and the third a fantasy. They are either adaptions or translations Of course they are all right for the Sindhi-knowing public since hardly and author writes original stories in that language. We would, however, advise the editor to try and procure and encourage original matter. Under the present circumstances, all the same, the "Asha" could be safely recommended as a high class story magazine.—

SHEWAK.

# BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

## TWO EMINENT PARSIS

A nice booklet entitled "Smaranfoolda" has just been published by Mr. Maneksha Dinshah Mistry, a veteran writer well-known for about four decades to Gujarati readers.

It contains a reprint (in Gujarati). If the two lectures delivered by Mr. Mistry on the lifework of two Bombay worthies — the first on Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, the first Baronet, detailing his remarkable career from 1783 to 1859, the lecture having been delivered on 30th March, 1922, under the auspices of the Zarthoshti Jashan Committee, and the second on late Sir Pherozsha M Mehta (1845-1915) delivered on 4th November 1918, under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood.

### OPPORTUNE PUBLICATION

This publication is very opportune. The first part serves to remind the rising generation of the remarkable deeds of that great figure of the Bombay Presidency in the first half of the 19th century. Starting from the humblest position and abject poverty, the late Sir Jamsetji fought his way, and by dint of sheer, hard work, honesty of purpose and strict business principles, he succeeded in establishing unique reputation for himself.

The equally remarkable career of late Sir Pherozsha Mehta, another of India's brightest stars, who shone with equal lustre on the civic, legal and political firmaments, for over six decades, is detailed with lucidity. The author recalls the oft-quoted statement of this worthy who on a memorable occasion said "To my mind a Parsi is a truer and a better Parsi, the more he is attached to the land which gave him birth."

A. K.

## A Japanese Primer

A Primer of Modern Japanese Language By Tokuzo Saito. Price Re. 1/-

In writting the above book Mr. T. Saito, the instructor in Japanese language at the Calcutta University, has avoided all complications particularly the grammatical ones. that come in the way of beginners in learning a language. It is also interesting to note that he has avoided the complicated Japanese alphabets and has used in the place the Roman Types. Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore has written an introduction to the book and highly recommends it to all who care to study the Japanese Language for a closer approach to the minds of people of the country.

*OUR SHORT STORY*

# The Easy Way

By MEREDITH SCHOLL

Flora was thirty-two, but she appeared to be twenty-five. The deception was due to a combination of her own skill in the art of make-up, and a hang-over from the girl she used to be.

If you had known her back in those days when she sang in the choir at Hillsdale you couldn't fail to detect traces of the fresh, honest beauty that was hers In those days most of the beauty came from inside, and some of it was there now.

She had wondered during the past six months whether what remained would be sufficient, and tonight, looking across the small table in the night-club into the eager, boyish face of Jim Ingram, she knew that it was. She was going to disillusion Jim Ingram, break his heart and her own too. But it was the most honourable thing she had ever done.

Twelve years had elapsed since she had left Hillsdale. She had gone with high courage and a hopeful heart. She had believed that Hillsdale could never gratify the urge that dwelt in her soul Others had gone before, her. and these others had somehow got along. She would too. She was sure of it.

But Flora was beautiful when she left Hillsdale, of a rare, intense beauty, and she was eager, too eager. She attracted attention. She was given opportunities to make money, to acquire the things she wanted. It seemed an easy way. She wouldn't have to be a show girl always.

So she had taken the easy way, not knowing she had no talent not knowing it was only because of her beauty and desirability that she was given these opportunities.

The years passed and Flora drifted from one chorus to another, always downward, and presently she was working in burlesque. Little of her natural beauty remained, but she learned the art of achieving false beauty, and because there still dwelt in her heart traces of the inner beauty that had once been hers it was easy to achieve a genuine touch.

Everything was so easy at first, and as time passed it became increasingly easy to adopt the easy way. To yield. Once she had dreamed of marriage, of a home and children and love. Now that dream was pushed far back in her head. She had learned that the men in her life were never interested in marriage.

Not until she met Jim Ingram. Curious how it happened She had been doing a one-night stand in a smart club. Jim was there and he was drunk. He asked the manager to bring her to his table, and he told her about a girl who had turned him down, which was why he was drunk.

She had heard that sort of story before, but something about Jim Ingram's clean boyishness conjured memories of the boys she had known back in Hillsdale. She took him home in a taxi, and when he asked for her telephone number she gave it to him, without quite knowing why.

She didn't expect to hear from him again, but he called her the next day. He took her out to dinner. She tried to convince herself that he was like the other men she knew, but she never quite succeeded. He was different, genuine. He was just a kid eager, alive, not knowing what it was all about. He was the son of a big name in the city, of a wealthy name. His father had plans for him. His future was cut out. Some day he would take his place among the powers of Wall Street.

And he worshipped her. She knew that. She could see it in his eyes, hear it in his voice, feel it in the touch of his hand. At first she didn't know why, and then suddenly she did know It was because he was fresh and clean and wholesome and being that way he saw only what remained of her own wholesomeness.

It amused her to think of his father and what would happen if she married him. Then at times she thought of how grand it would be. For her. She was tired so tired. Jim Ingram offered the way out. Jim Ingram, because he believed she was different from what she was, offered her every thing she had ever dreamed of.

So at last there came this night when he demanded his answer.

"Does your father know? What would he say?"

"It isn't my father who wants to marry you. It's I. I don't care what he says."

She looked at him a minute "I'll give you my answer when you call for me to-morrow night."

When she got home she opened the window and looked down fourteen stories to the brick pavement. She stood there a long time Then she called Deke Howard on the phone. Deke Howard, the suave, pasty-faced hanger-on; Deke Howard who had sunk lower than them all.

Deke was there the next night when Jim called. Jim looked at him and then he looked at Flora. She had neglected to put on make-up. Her hair fell in listless strands about her face. She had drunk three cocktails and her eyes glowed with a false luster. She was sitting on the arm of Deke's chair, running her hands through his hair, when Jim entered. She jumped up, as though she hadn't expected him, stood swaying a little, looking at him from beneath lowered lids giggling.

The blood went from Jim's face. The lines of his jaw tightened. He hesitated a moment, as though he were going to speak, then turned and went out.

Deke Howard looked up at her curiously, then shrugged and caught her hand, but Flora jerked it away and walked toward the window. She was smiling now, and, curiously, there was a glow in her heart, a glow she hadn't known for years. She stood at the window a moment.

"Because he saw what might have been," she said to herself.

.....Deke Howard leaped to his feet with a throaty cry and rushed to the window that was now empty.


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# Founder Of Bratachari Movement Dead

## Mr. G. S. Dutt, Civilian Of Rare Independent Spirit And Sterling Patriotism Passes, Away

The death occurred at Calcutta on June 18 of Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S., (retired), founder-president of the Bratachari movement.

Mr. Gurusaday Dutt was born in 1882 at Birasri, a village in the district of Sylhet. Standing second in the Entrance Examination and first in the F.A., he proceeded to England and passed the I.C.S. Examination in 1904. He then joined the Emmanuel College at Cambridge for a year and came out at the end of 1905 as a member of Indian Civil Service.

STRICTURES ON POLICE AND MILITARY.

While Mr. Dutt was the District Magistrate of Howrah, he passed his famous judgment in the Bamangachi Shooting Case in which he severely censured the European Superintendent of Police and the European Military Officer during the Bamangachi riot. Lord Birkenhead had to face volley of orations in Parliament and a special inquiry was ordered. In 1929 he travelled extensively in Europe and headed the Indian delegation representing the Government of India at the meeting of the General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. He also attended the World Adult Education Conference at Cambridge in 1929 as an Indian delegate.

At the end of 1929, while posted at Mymensingh as District Magistrate and Collector, he inaugurated a movement for village reconstruction. A striking feature of this movement was the example of dignity of labour in the work of rural reconstruction Mr. Dutt set before the educated classes. He, axe in hand, led parties in cutting down insanitary jungles and trees in villages and, led brigades for re-excavation of silted up channels. This time he again earned the displeasure of the authority by refusing to give orders to fire on a crowd on the day when Mahatma Gandhi was arrested after the Dandi march. He was transferred to Birbhum by a telegram.

ORGANISES NEW RURAL MOVEMENT.

In 1931 he organised a new movement under the name of Rural Heritage Preservation Society of Bengal which had for its principal object the revival and preservation of folk songs, folk dances and folk literature of Bengal as well as of its rural fine arts.

Mr. Gurusaday Dutt achieved reputation as an author. He wrote several books of children rhymes which are highly popular. He had also written a large number of songs relating to village reconstruction as well as other national and educational subjects. His book on "Village Reconstruction" is a standard work on the subject. Soon after his wife's death in 1925 he founded the Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association in Calcutta which is one of the greatest social and educational movement in the country to-day, having nearly 400 branches in Bengal and other provinces.

Besides his other works, Mr. Dutt wrote two biographies of Saroj Nalini, his wife, one in Bengali and the other in English under the name of "A Woman of India" which has achieved a great circulation in England and America.

BRATACHARI MOVEMENT.

He founded the Bratachari movement in its present form in 1932. This unique system, embodying the ideal and practice of citizenship based on physical, mental and spiritual discipline, at once gained popularity throughout the province and outside.

Mr. Dutt attended the International Folk Dance festival in London as representative of the Calcutta University. A Bratachari Society was formed in London of which men like Sir Michael Sadler, Lady Carmichael, Sir Francis Younghusband were members. He made an extensive tour in Denmark, Holland and France where also his movement roused great enthusiasm.

On his return he received great ovation from his countrymen at a largely attended meeting held at the University Institute and presided over by Dr. S. P. Mookerjee.

The Bratachari movement also spread in South India. In 1940 Mr. Dutt went to Mysore and Madras with a batch of his Bratacharis.

*(Continued on Page 37)*

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

# ART OF MUSIC

By D. G. VYAS

*PARTIAL REVIVAL OF MUSIC—SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF INSTRUMENTS—FOREIGN STOCK IN MUSIC MARKET—WANTED NATIONAL ORCHESTRA AND BAND—WHAT ABOUT MUSIC DIPLOMA?—ACADEMIC CULTURE EXCLUDES ART—NUNS BUT NOT ART-PATRONS— INDIA TOO WAS CULTURAL—ONLY HINDI AS LINGUA FRANCA—INDIA SHOULD HONOUR HER FLAG.*

Instrumentation is implicit in the concept of musical art. Music is generally vocal at its birth, but it never remains unorchestrated. The music of India, though it is pre-eminently vocal, claims a well organised and distinctive instrumental system. The renascent tendencies which apparently revolve round propagation of vocal music, however, do not concede to the revivalists the credit of reorganising music in all its aspects.

## Instrumental Music

In India music was not a mere entertainment; nor was it an effusion of a superfluous human energy. It was a spontaneous expression of life and was inherent in its every aspect and activity. The instrumental music had also an independent role to play in some social and religious functions. The revivalistic movement has, no doubt, brought music nearer to, but has not been able to reinstate it and especially its instrumental element in its legitimate place in life.

The ancient musicians were conversant with the principles of the physical science. They had explored the possible sources of the production of sound and had exploited them for the purposes of constructing musical instruments calculated to reproduce the melodic patterns in all their subtlety and complexity, to keep time and to play accompaniment. Centuries ago India knew the science and art of synthetising sounds emanating from heterogeneous sources and of producing beautiful symphonies.

## Scientific Classifications

The musical instruments of India are classified into four groups such as chordiophones (Tata), membraphones (Avanaddha), aerophones (Sushir) and idiophones (Ghana) according to the sources of sound such as strings, membranes, wind-pipes and sonorous material respectively. The principles underlying these instruments can stand the test of the modern scientific methods of investigation. In other words, the instrumental system of Indian music rests on a sound scientific foundation.

Musical instruments of all the four classical groups are still available in abundance and in various forms, but modern India has failed to reorganise them and issue their modern editions. On the contrary, she has stocked her music-stage with foreign stuff of uncertain values to her music. The harmonium, among the foreign imports, has no locus standi in the western orchestra, but it commands a brisk sale in the Indian market. It has, as a matter of fact, usurped sovereignty over the music-world especially of northern India to which, if judged on its musical merits, it is not entitled even an entry. The sweet tune of the sanai has begun to fade with the growing popularity of the clarionet.

The Indian chordiophone is a perfect accompaniment and a medium of reproduction of the melodic pattern, because it records and repeats the shrutis—the microtones—which form an important factor of Indian music. The sanai—the aerophone also accurately and agreeably produces the Indian melody.

## Rightly Dismissed

The harmonium has, in spite of its inability to register the shrutis, superseded the string-instrument, but it is its unworthy substitute. It records, between the different notes of a melodic scale, a distinct break which is perceptible to the trained ears. The harmonium is not an accompaniment but an obstacle to the human voice. It does not maintain harmony and continuity because the effects produced by it are jarring and jazzing.

The All-India Radio, which discovered that the claims of the harmonium as an indispensable accompaniment were illegitimate, has already sent it away from its studios, and has given a lead to the musicians who hate it the most, but still harp on it. Its dismissal by the radio-authorities has deprived it of a corner only. It has not initiated a movement to purge the music stage of all its instrumental impurities, to reorganise the instrumental music on its traditional lines and to reconstruct, out of it, a national orchestra and band.

## Demand Not Supplied

The radio, talkie and gramophone have created a demand for an Indian orchestra, but the attempts hitherto made to construct it have been mostly discursive and desultory. They have not aimed at selecting purely Indian instruments, but at producing effects which should simulate the western orchestra.

Dance-revival has, except in a few cases, not made sound and secure the orchestral music which is its very basis. An average dance recital, especially amateurish, presents a ludicrous spectacle of orchestral vagaries. The ubiquitous harmonium and its few satellites like the violin, dilruba, tambour and tablas generally form the ensemble The harmonium and tabla players with the snake-charmer's skill, inspire the dancer to hop and jump about. A musical riot which ensues would, perhaps, prompt Nataraja to revise and reconstruct his Tandava.

## Denationalised Bands

The orchestral poverty of India is reflected in the cacophony of the brass-bands which hawk their ugly wares in the streets during the wedding-season. They play, on un-Indian instruments, Indian melodies which are neither specialised nor specified for the occasions which demand music. The amateur or semi-professional bands, which are their recent renovations, are conspicuous for their fascination for military marches. Such denationalised bands, though they are unworthy to herald political freedom, are frequently found in the van of Congress-processions also.

The Indian instruments, which are freely adjustable to the complex melodic system, entail an ample scope for the construction of a national orchestra. The vestiges of the traditional bands like drums and sanai and other instruments, if rendered portable, form a splendid material to build an Indian band. But the music-leaders are, in spite of the country's resourceful orchestral fund, obviously oblivious to the crucial problem of the instrumental music. They ought to realise that nationalist India must have a national band.

*"At Karla Caves"—by Mr. K. K. Hebbar, the well-known Bombay artist, was awarded the Maharaja of Darbhanga's Gold Medal for a work of special merit at the exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta.*

## Music-Diploma

The emergence of social service from the routine business transacted by the Senate of the University of Bombay in its recent meeting will not spring a surprise on those who are convinced that the University will admit within its sacred precincts any subject provided it is not art. The proposal for instituting a diploma course in music which was accepted by the Senate on 14th February, 1939, has, so far, remained on paper. Will the University declare when it will throw its doors open to music?

## Culture Without Art

The fight, which commerce had to wage for securing academic recognition, was recalled by the Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar while inaugurating the Ramniranjan Anandilal Podar College of Commerce at Matunga on June 24. To-day culture has been reconciled with commerce, and the University of Bombay, which stands for cultural education, has undertaken to develop technical skill in business, but it is not disposed to develop art-appreciation which is essential to cultured life. Perhaps the academic concept of culture does not admit art?

## Art Omitted

Dr. C. R. Reddy emphasised, in his Convocation address at the S. N. D. T. Women's University on June 19, the need of creating an order of the sisters of India like the Roman Catholic nuns who devote their entire life to different kinds of service. He appears to have made no reference to the claim of art on female-education. The Indian woman is instinctively a lover of beauty and a patron of art, but Dr. Reddy expects her to be a nun and, therefore, a puritan, because she has to emerge from a university which is an academic monastery.

## Academic Diehardism

Dr. Reddy preferred compulsory teaching of English to Hindi as an inter-provincial language. Dr. Jayakar also pleaded for English as a cultural pursuit. The English language and literature are certainly rich, but they should not be the exclusive cultural pursuits of Indians. The advocacy of English as an inter-provincial language is sheer academic diehardism.

India, too, has rich cultural traditions which are enshrined in the Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian languages and their derivatives. Western education is responsible for the epidemic of anglomania and for the rampant growth of sophistry and snobbery in the so-called educated world. Shakespeare and Milton are quite welcome to live in India, but they should not kill Kalidas and Bhavabhuti, Meer and Ghalib.

## Hindi Only

The emphasis, laid by Dr. Sunit Kumar Chatterjee of the Calcutta University in his address at the Conference held at Calcutta on

(Continued On Page 30)

*A WEEK OF WAR*

# Anglo-Soviet Alliance

## By N. G. JOG

JULY, 4.

Hitler has apparently succeeded in following his time-table in the first 12 days of his blitzkrieg against the Soviet. It will be remembered that he observed on the eve of the invasion that he hoped to conclude the Russian campaign in 10 weeks.

In the welter of claims and counter-claims it is difficult to draw an exact picture of the present military situation. It is obvious, however, that not only have the Soviet forces been compelled to evacuate the territory annexed to Russia during the last two years (except Bessarabia) but that the fighting is now developing well within the pre-September 1939 frontier.

The Nazi strategy is following the now familiar lines. They have deployed 170 divisions all along the 1,500 mile border between the two countries and it is obvious that the forces of Finland, Rumania and Hungary are also at the Axis disposal. The Nazi forces claim to have crossed the Dvina in a number of places and also the river Pruth.

Stubborn fighting is taking place in the region of Minsk, the Nazis claiming that the battle east of Bialystoc has proved one of "annihilation" of the enemy. The Panzer divisions from the sector are striking straight into the heart of Russia, Moscow being their main objective. From Moscow they plan to turn north-west to Leningrad thus making a vast encircling move against the entire Russian army on the Baltic front.

### *Fantastic Claims*

Similarly in the south-east the Nazi forces which have captured Luck are heading towards Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, with a view to march South towards Odessa thus enveloping Bessarabia in a huge semi-circle. The successes so far achieved by the Nazis are no doubt spectacular, but the very fantastic claims of Soviet losses—5,774 armoured cars, 2,230 guns and anti-aircraft guns, 4,725 planes and 160,000 prisoners in 10 days!—made by the German High Command are the measure of the heroic resistance of the Red Army.

"How could it have happened that our glorious Red Army has surrendered to Fascist troops in a number of towns?"—So asked Stalin in his much-awaited broadcast on Thursday morning. And that question has been on the lips of most of us ever since the beginning of hostilities. Whatever one may have to say of the poor show made by the Red Army in the Finnish War, herculean efforts have been made since then to put it on a modern efficient basis.

The reverses sustained so far can be explained only on one ground—that this attack from an "eternal ally" was not at all expected by Russia's rulers. And strange as it may appear, this was the defence put forth by Stalin who said that as against German divisions which stood in full readiness to await the signal for the offensive, the Soviet troops had still to be mobilised and moved to the frontier!

This admission while it indicates that Stalin was completely duped by Hitler in the diplomatic sphere in spite of the frequent warnings of Churchill, conveys a timely assurance regarding future military operations.

"The main forces of the Red Army provided with thousands of tanks and aircraft," said Stalin, "are entering into action. Our resistance to the enemy increases. The entire Soviet people is rising in the defence of the Fatherland at the side of the Red Army."

### *Stalin Spirit*

It should be noted, again, that the war is being fought on the Russian soil proper and it is well-known that the frontier is heavily fortified in depth. After the fate of the Maginot Line, one dares not talk too confidently of the Stalin Line, which stretches the whole length of the Baltic and Balkan

border. Let us not go to the other extreme, however, and ignore its presence altogether.

The Stalin Line may prove vulnerable to the Nazi onslaught. But not so the Stalin Spirit of the men and women of the U.S.S.R. (Stalin, by the way, means "Man of Steel"). They are defending not only the Fatherland—so many thousand square miles of the earth—but also a new way of living built out of the struggles and sufferings of half a century.

What is at stake to-day is not only national territory, not only national freedom as we know it, but also an ideology. "It is a question of life and death for the Soviet State and people," said Stalin and appealed to the whole people to organise itself for the great ordeal that lies ahead. He, moreover, represented the present struggle as a part of the war of liberation that is going on all over Europe and thus broadbased it on an international foundation. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good and one consolation that can be drawn from the present catastrophe is that Russia will henceforth take its proper place in the comity of nations.

Particularly the present improvement in Anglo-Soviet relations is much to be welcomed. Stalin's response to Churchill's "historic speech" is most gratifying, indeed, and "the united front of peoples who stand for freedom" will have a bearing not only on the future developments of war but also on post-war reconstruction. Hitler has achieved at one stroke what Litvinov and Sir Stafford Cripps failed to do in years and whatever one may say of Germany's military successes, she has received a crushing defeat in the diplomatic field,—Hitler's "crusade against-Communism" bomb having proved a complete dud!

### *"Fatherland Phase"*

The first tidal victories of the Nazis were generally anticipated and they need not cause any undue alarm. But what of the future? The war has now entered upon a new phase, "The Fatherland Phase", reminiscent of the Napoleonic invasion of 1812. Stalin confidently predicted that Hitler's armies would be beaten like Napoleon's and he advised the adoption of the same tactics which were so successfully employed by his predenessors and are now perfected by the gallant Chinese people.

Unbearable conditions must be created for the enemy and all his accomplices in the invaded areas. Nothing animate or inanimate must be left behind, which is likely to prove of the least help to the invaders. Guerrilla warfare must be adopted on a mass scale and all means of transport and communications must be demolished wholesale. Then there are the vast spaces of Russia into which the defenders can retreat and the invaders can be lured—to their doom. The main thing is not to lose the national morale and from what one knows of the Soviet, the people may be trusted to maintain it, however grievous their defeats and losses.

A word of caution, however, is necessary. And it is this that war in 1941 is not what it was in 1812. Time and space have a different meaning to Hitler than what they had to Napoleon. The vast distances of Russia have shrunk with the internal combustion engine. The aeroplane can maintain communications over the most difficult terrain and during the most vile weather.

There is far less danger of the Panzer Divisions being bogged like the old cavalry in the snows of Russia. They can be destroyed only by bigger tanks and swifter planes. Let us remember the fate of "General Mud" of Poland and "General Dyke" of Holland and not put too much blind faith in "General Space" of Russia!

### *Two-Front War*

How is Britain going to avail itself of the present miraculous opportunity? That this respite will be utilised in a new armament drive is evident from Lord Beaverbrook's new appointment as the Supply Minister. After the wonders he did for aircraft production, the "Beaver" may be trusted to infuse a new life into the armament and munition factories of Britain. This will have a vital bearing when Hitler resumes his invasion plan with redoubled fury. Britain will need all the guns and planes and tanks and ships she can produce now, in that final phase of war.

This long-term view is certainly justified but it is equally true that Britain ought not to assume purely a passive role in the present fighting. Hitler must not be allowed to get away with one-front operations. He must be made to realise unmistakably that he has to wage a war as much on his western as his eastern front, even though Britain has no foothold left on the continent today to launch a land offensive.

The R.A.F. is no doubt extremely busy with daylight raids over occupied France, Holland and Germany.

A greater weight of bombs is said to have been dropped on Germany in two weeks of June than in the whole month of April, though the former is the worst period for night raids. Those aerial attacks have certainly inflicted considerable damage on the German war machine. But the very fact that the British raiders are not receiving the expected opposition indicates that the harm done is not serious enough in the Nazi estimation. The raids therefore must be so intensified that in sheer self-protection Goering is obliged to call back a number of the Luftwaffe squadrons which he has let loose on Russia.

Similarly, there is no reason why, if unfortunately Britain is not in a position to launch a counter-invasion of Europe, she should not adopt guerrilla tactics

*(Continued on page 29)*

# German Attack Halted

## "Unshakable Obstinacy" Of Russian Defence

## DISILLUSIONMENT IN BERLIN

## Heavy Casualties In Nazi Ranks

LONDON, July 5.

**Well-informed quarters in London consider that the German advance in Russia has slackened considerably and ascribe three reasons for this:—**

**1. Successful guerilla tactics on the part of the Russians,**

**2. German tanks needing overhauling after the strenuous struggle in the first few days and**

**3. German rolling stock being useless on the wider Russian tracks.**

### *"UNSHAKABLE OBSTINACY"*

**Big masses of Russian troops are still behind the German lines, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Basle Bachlicht." German military expert predict that there will be hard fighting to overcome the Stalin Line which the Germans have begun to attack.**

**The German press, regarding the advance across the Pruth, reports: "There is heavy fighting due to the extent and modernity of Soviet equipment, the unshakable obstinacy of the Soviet defence and the difficulties of the terrain as the river is bordered by mile-wide marshes."**

### *ADVANCE TO THE EAST CHECKED*

The following "communique" has been issued by the Soviet Information Bureau this morning:

"During the night of July 4th the military situation on the various fronts did not alter considerably in the position and regrouping of our troops. In the direction of Murmansk and Kandalaksah our troops continued fighting with isolated enemy units. **In the direction of Kovno and Bobruisk all night fighting continued near the river Beresina and the river Drut.** Numerous attempts by the enemy to force the river Beresina were successfully checked by the fire of our troops. The enemy suffered heavy losses in men as well as tanks.

**As the result of unsuccessful operations yesterday near Tarnopol he transferred attacks on important tank formations on the direction of Novograd Volynsk. All night our troops waged successful battle against enemy tanks in this region, inflicting upon them a heavy defeat and checking their advance to the east.**

PRUTH CROSSED

In the Bessarabian sector the enemy threw into battle important forces of infantry supported by tanks, succeeded in crossing in several places, the river Pruth and tried to take advantage of this success but was checked in his further progress by the resistance of our troops.

43 PLANES DESTROYED

Our aviation successfully hammered enemy aerodromes and his motorised units. The enemy air-force continued to suffer heavy losses in encounters with our fighters. According to figures that are not complete our air force destroyed on July 4th 43 enemy aircraft having lost 27 planes ourselves.

### *GERMAN CLAIMS . . . .*

A German "communique" states that the Hungarians have captured Kolomea and Stanislav. The Dniester has been reached. Pursuit continues in the Baltic countries. Several thousands of prisoners were captured south of the Pripet Marshes.

Operations are proceeding according to plan, says a German High Command Communique.

According to an unconfirmed report, the Germans have captured Talinn, the Capital of Estonia.

A Berlin High Command "communique announces that operations in the east are proceeding according to plan. Scattered Russian units south of the Pripet marshes have been destroyed while many thousands have been taken prisoner. The Hungarians, it is announced, have captured Kolomea and Stanislav. East of Minsk German forces have reached the river Dnieper. In the Baltic States pursuit of the Russian forces continues. From Finland German forces are progressing despite very difficult terrain and stiff resistance.—Reuter

### *... ARE EXAGGERATED!*

The "Times" Aeronautical correspondent writes:

Reports in this country indicate that the Russian air force is putting up an extremely good fight against the Germans on all fronts. Although the sudden attacks made by the Luftwaffe on the Russian airfields before any declaration of war had been made undoubtedly led to the destruction of many aircraft on the ground, the German claims should not be accepted. They are believed to be as exaggerated as many of those made during the battle for Britain last year.

The Russians are using their new fighter I-18 which appears to be most effective, though the general standard of their fighters is not comparable with those of the enemy. The Russian air force has shown itself to be well-trained for co-operation with the Russian army and many of its attacks on the German lines of communication have brought excellent results. Much useful work has been done by the large force of six-engine heavy bombers

The spirit of Russian pilots and crews is said to be high, and they are fighting with great courage and tenacity. The Luftwaffe has lost a large number of machines and crews, particularly among the much-battered dive-bombers.—Reuter.

### *700,000 NAZI CASUALTIES*

**Earlier messages stated:—**
**Some 100 miles to north, a new** Nazi thrust is reported in the Lepel area, where the Beresina River flows into the Dvina, a few miles inside the Soviet's 1938 frontier with Poland. Here Moscow admits that its troops withdrew "several kilometres" on Friday afternoon, after standing up to day-long attacks by Nazi tanks.

FIERCE BATTLE IN PROGRESS

In eastern Poland, the German thrust towards Ukraine is still being held up at Tarnopol, where fierce fighting has now been going on for two days.

On the Baltic front, Moscow says, the Germans have flung in fresh reserves forcing the Russians to make further withdrawal in the Dvinsk sector.

German casualties amounted to at least 700,000 in killed and wounded, stated the Moscow radio. Districts occupied by German troops, it was stated, were "strewn with hundreds of thousand of bodies of German soldiers."

Following is the text of a communique issued by the Soviet Information Bureau at 1 a.m. on Saturday:—

"Throughout the day of July 4, fierce fighting took place in the directions of Dvinsk, Barissov, Bobruisk and Tarnopol.

In other sectors of the front, our troops, firmly holding the positions they occupied engaged the enemy who attempted to thrust his way into our territory.

RED FORCES FALL BACK ON NEW POSITIONS

In the fighting in the direction of Dvinsk, the enemy threw in big formations of tanks followed by motorised infantry. Our troops firmly maintained their positions inflicting heavy losses on enemy tanks. Only after the enemy had thrown reserves into the battle did our troops fall back on the next positions.

Simultaneously heavy fighting took place in the Lepel sector, where our troops successfully re-

(Continued on page 24)

## No Walk-Over In Russia

### German Hopes Shattered

A Madrid message states:—

When the German attack on Russia began almost a fortnight ago, the general impression given here by German messages and Spanish correspondents in Berlin was that it was expected in Berlin to a quick walk-over aided by the confusion and incapacity of the Russian command and internal revolution. Today the Berlin Correspondent of the Spanish News Agency says that the impression held by the German public is that the army of the Reich today faces the strongest and most powerful enemy of all.

It can be said that today in many ways the Soviet army has been a surprise, if not for the Germans who had known well its valour and composition, at least for some quarters both German and foreign who expected to find an enemy—we will not say less strong but rather less fierce and fanatical in defence."

Spain is now being told that the Nazis are reaching the Stalin line which may hold up the advance "somewhat."—Reuter.

**LORD HALIFAX**
*Will he rejoin the War Cabinet?*

## *HALIFAX RETURNING TO LONDON*

**WASHINGTON, July 5.**

**It is reliably reported that Lord Halifax is returning to England shortly probably by air to report.**

**TO RE-ENTER WAR CABINET?**

**The object is stated to be to report to Mr. Churchill concerning his mission but Washington is already full of speculation as to whether Lord Halifax will resume his post or remain in Britain taking up again his duties in War Cabinet of which he is still a member.—Reuter.**

## LATEST FROM RUSSIA

LONDON, July 5.

With German tanks renewing their thrust towards Moscow a great new "Battle of the Rivers" has begun. The Germans claim to have reached the river Dnieper some ninety miles from Smolensk. If this claim is justified German Panzer units are now about three hundred miles from the Russian capital. While this is not admitted in the latest Russian communique it is evident that after being held up along the Beresina River the Germans have made some headway during the past two days. Moscow reports that heavy fighting is now in progress along both the Beresina and the Drut Rivers. The Beresina in this region flows about thirty-miles west of the Dnieper on a roughly parallel course.

Further south the German have failed in a new attempt to penetrate into the Ukraine—the granary of Russia. Frustrated in their attacks near Tarnopol (in Soviet-occupied Poland) the Germans have directed large formations of tanks to the Novograd-Volinski sector about 120 miles to the North-east. Novograd-Volinski is only fifteen miles within the Ukrainian frontier and Moscow says that an all-night battle here resulted in a "heavy defeat for the Germans checking their advance eastwards."—Reuter.

## Scottish Summer Football Cup Final

LONDON: July 5.

Rangers, the Scottish League Champions, and Cupholders, will meet Hibernians in the final of the Scottish Summer Football Cup on July 12. In to-day's semi-finals Rangers beat Heart of Mid-Lothian by 4 goals to 2, and Hibernians beat Dumbarton by 1 goal to 0.—Reuter.

# "Britain Has But One Aim—To Destroy Hitler!"

## There Shall Be No Negotiations With The Tyrant, Says Eden

LONDON, July 5.

**"We are not in any circumstances prepared to negotiate with Hitler at any time on any subject." Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, made this declaration when addressing a large open-air meeting at Leeds to-day.**

"We shall intensify our war effort until Hitler and all he stands for is utterly destroyed. There is no room on the earth's surface for Hitler's way of life and ours," Mr. Eden declared, and continued, "We shall do our utmost to help Russia and anyone else who fights Hitler. We will continue to build up our air power until it dominates that of Germany over every battlefield. Nothing less can satisfy us. In the war Britain has but one aim—to break the power of the tyrant Hitler so that nations may be free to work together and build a saner and happier world in security and peace."

CONFUSION

Mr. Eden further declared: "However little the German people may be encouraged to speculate or reflect there are some who begin to see the perils ahead and are correspondingly anxious and perplexed. The resultant confusion of thought finds expression in a variety of ways including the parachute descent of Rudolf Hess. We shall no doubt see stranger happenings than that before we are through with the men who now rule Germany.

RED BOGEY

"When it suits Hitler's purpose 'Red Bogey' is much in evidence. But when it does not suit his convenience the Red Bogey is conveniently forgotten. Now the whole world is again asked to believe in Hitler as the champion of Christian churches. There are thousand witnesses to deny him though they cannot speak for they are in prisons and concentration camps under German rule. From protestant pastors to the last imprisoned Polish and Yugoslav priests their fate is testimony to Hitler's attitude towards Christian churches. Goebbels as gallant as a Christian knight is surely too much even for the most gullible."

WAR PACE TO QUICKEN

Turning next to the German invasion of Russia Mr. Eden said: "This latest example of Germany's insatiable appetite should cause all countries who treasure freedom to redouble their efforts. In the next few months war will be intensified. The pace will quicken and so must our own enterprise. The Russian forces are putting up stiff and stubborn resistance. The Germans had all the advantages of initial surprise for the aggressor can choose his moment but the Russians are clearly fighting with magnificent courage and they are hitting back. We shall do our utmost to help them or anyone else who fights Hitler. Both in the military and economic sphere we shall co-operate with all our strength in full loyalty to complete the task—the defeat of Germany.

ONLY THE BEGINNING

Mr. Eden continued: "In the joint effort there will be on our part, neither retractions nor second thoughts. We are all out to beat Hitler. We will not forget all we have done, nor the job, and we welcome all who will give us a hand to finish it. The German appetite for conquest knows no bounds. For Hitler the sky is the limit but in that element we have also something to say. The R.A.F. is now flying over Germany and German occupied territories in waves throughout daylight. We all remember the swarms of German aircraft that met their doom in our air last summer. Contrast now is most marked but it is only the beginning. We will continue to build up our air power until it does to Germany the same over every battlefield. With our own growing production and vast resources of the Empire and the United States this will be done. The explosives dropped upon Germany will be increased and ever heavier blows will be struck at Germany's industrial life".

HITLER'S NEXT POSTURE

Declaring that Hitler's call to the German people to bear additional suffering was a "perverse patriotism" because they were called upon not to defend their own country but to rob other people, Mr. Eden continued, "Let me add a warning. We anticipate that Hitler at the moment he considers opportune during the Russian campaign will seek to present himself in another of his occasional theatrical roles. This time his make-up will be that of a man of peace. Internal conditions in Germany may make this false posturing necessary.

ANTHONY EDEN

*"There is no room on earth's surface for Hitler's way of life and ours".*

# Last Of Mussolini's East African Empire

## GENERAL GAZZERA SURRENDERS WITH REMAINING FORCES IN GALLA SIDAMO

CAIRO, July 5.

**Italian resistance throughout Mussolini's East African Empire is virtually at an end with the surrender of Italian forces at Galla Sidamo. This is confirmed in a special British G. H. Q. communique issued on Friday night.**

General Gazzera whose act puts the seal on top of the lightning British campaign is a former Italian War Minister. He is aged sixty-two.

Following is special 'communique' issued by the G. H. Q. on Friday:—

"General Gazzera, Supreme Commander of the remaining Italian forces in Abyssinia, surrendered together with all Italian forces operating in the Province of Galla Sidamo. Except the Italian garrison at Gondar which is now hemmed in by Empire and Patriot forces and a small column which has dispersed into the wild country south-west of Assab, Italian resistance in Eritrea and Abyssinia and Somaliland has now been brought to a successful close."—Reuter.

### *Italy's East African Army Smashed*

CAIRO, July 5.

By Reuter's special correspondent:

After months of the most gruel fighting in some of the world's wildest country. Italy's East African army of 200,000 men is practically entirely destroyed.

Making more than twelve separate thrusts into Italian East Africa along a 2,000-mile front. British, Indian and Sudanese troops pinned down the stubbornly resisting enemy and forced them by action to surrender. The rapid conclusion of the campaign is particularly admirable in view of the fact that during the last six weeks, Abyssinia has been swamped by heavy seasonal rains upon which the Italians had depended to bring this advance to a standstill.—Reuter.

### All Australia Condoles Its First V. C.

CANBERRA, July 4.

Mr. Spender, the Australian Army Minister, expressed the sympathy of all Australians with the family and friends of Corporal J. H. Edmondson, who was post humously awarded the Victoria Cross. Announcing the award Mr. Spender pointed out that Edmondson was the first Australian V.C. of the present war. "The hearts of all Australians go out to his relatives", he said. Mr. Spender declared: "The gallant action at Tobruk, which won Edmondson the highest military honour, is typical of the magnificent spirit, which has placed that stronghold among the world's most heroic feats of defence".—Reuter.


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# TEN MILES FROM BEIRUT!

JERUSALEM, July 5.

The Allies have crossed the River Dmour, ten miles south of Beirut.

An Allied column advancing from Palmyra occupied without opposition oil pipeline post number four about third of the way to Homozm.

The Allies have also occupied Rhariff seven miles north-west of Jezzine between Damascus and the Loast.—Reuter.

## *15,000 PRISONERS IN ABYSSINIA!*

### *Large Quantities Of War Materials Fall Into British Hands*

CAIRO, July 5.

Local progress in all sectors of the Syrian front is reported in today's G. H. Q. communique.

The Communique states:

"Libya no change.

ABYSSINIA: As a result of General Gazzera's capitulation in the Galla Sidamo province large quantities of war material of all descriptions have fallen into our hands. In the Jimma area since, June 21, a total of 15,000 prisoners has been captured of whom 12,000 are Italians."

ETHIOPIAN FORCES PART

It is officially stated in Nairobi that assistance is reported to have been rendered in recent operations in East Africa by irregular Ethiopian Forces and patriots.

In the Jimma and Lekemti areas these patriots continuously harassed the enemy and contributed considerably to the British successes.

In the Gondar area they are surrounding isolated strongholds penetrating towards the town.

On June 23, south of Magdala they achieved a notable victory when they attacked a large enemy force holding formidable positions and captured over 9,000 prisoners and much war material.

All the prisoners including 1,200 Italians were safely escorted to captivity.

During April and May at Dessie and Amba Alagi the Patriots joined the Imperial forces in assaults on the enemy's strongly prepared defences.

WAR CABINET MEMBER IN CAIRO

Captain Oliver Lyttleton, recently appointed member the War Cabinet, has arrived in Cairo accompanied by his wife and two members of his staff. Capt. Lyttleton is to act in the Near East on behalf of the War Cabinet in all matters other than military.—Reuter.

### *55 Inches Of Rain In Navsari*

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, July 5.

Owing to heavy rainfall of last Tuesday and Wednesday in Surat damage has been caused to the extent of nearly two or two and a half lacs of rupees as stock lying in shops and godowns in low-lying parts of the bazar were spoiled by water. The rainfall has also caused damage in villages.

In Navsari heavy rainfall recorded, being 55 inches and in Jalalpore 52 inches. Midhola, Purna and Ambhika river were in flood and villages situated on the banks suffered heavily.

### *American Cotton For Britain*

NEW YORK: July 5.

Twenty thousand bales of cotton at least per month are expected to be taken by Britain, according to a notification reaching the Department of Agriculture.

The Department was pleasantly surprised since pressure on shipping space had led them to believe that unless seized foreign ships were used for this purpose Britain would be unable to take any cotton for lack of shipping space.—Reuter.

# R. A. F. On The Offensive

## Enemy Bases In France, Norway And Germany Bombed

LONDON, July 5.

South-West Norway was the target for Coastal Command aircraft last night (Friday) when shipping and harbours were attacked according to an Air Ministry communique.

At Kristiansand a factory was hit with a salvo of bombs and fires were started near the west harbour. At Haugesund bombs fell among quays and the shipping alongside. The roof of a large warehouse was blown off and a building set on fire. One British plane is missing.

MOORED SUBMARINES HIT

Heavy attacks by the R.A.F. Bomber Command on the bases of Brest and L'Orient are reported in to-day's R.A.F. communique Sticks of high explosive bombs straddled the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Prince Eugene in the docks at Brest and fires started among dockside buildings. The bombs fell among moored submarines at L'Orient and much damage was done to the docks and harbour. Two enemy fighters were destroyed during these operations.

Lighter forces attacked Cherbourg docks and industrial targets in the Rhineland. Offensive patrols were carried out over northern France during the night and bombs were dropped on railway yards at Abeville. Four R.A.F bombers are missing from these night operations. It is now confirmed that three more German fighters, making a total of twenty-one, were destroyed during the offensive operations over northern France on July 2.—Reuter.

## 16 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED IN NORTHERN FRANCE

### Norwegian & Polish Pilots Help R. A. F.

LONDON, July 5.

Many of the enemy fighters destroyed on Friday over Northern France were victims of allied airmen serving with the Fighter Command, says the Air Ministry News Service. 16 enemy fighters were destroyed for the loss of three by the R. A. F.

A Norwegian pilot shot down one Messerschmitt and a second Norwegian had a probable. Polish pilots were again in the picture and one scored a victory. Free French, Czech, American, South African, Canadian and Australian pilots were also engaged with pilots from Britain in the actions.

16 NAZI FIGHTERS DESTROYED

The Air Ministry announced on Friday night that 16 German fighters were destroyed in an afternoon sweep by R.A.F. fighters over Northern France.

Three British fighters and one of the Blenheims which bombed a power station and a chemical works near Bethune are missing It is now known that a twelfth German fighter was destroyed during Thursday's operations over the enemy-occupied territory

## R. A. F. FOILS NAZI RAID ON MALTA

British fighters intercepted and drove off a large formation of aircraft which attempted to raid Malta on Friday morning, it is officially stated. One enemy fighter was shot down and another was probably destroyed, whereas the defence suffered no losses.—Reuter.

## ENEMY AIRCRAFT OVER MERSEYSIDE

LONDON, July 4.

Enemy aircraft were believed to be in the vicinity of Merseyside area to-night.—Reuter.

## 3 Nazi Planes Destroyed In Britain

LONDON, July 5.

Three German planes were destroyed over Britain last night during small scale enemy raids.

The Royal Air Force raided Brest and L'Orient last night. No details are available.—Reuter.

# VICEROY'S COUNCIL

## Propaganda Member To Be Appointed

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 5.

It is understood that Sir M. Zafrul'ah will hand over charge of the membership of the Government and go on leave in the second or third week of August. For this reason the announcement regarding his successors is expected within the next few days. The reason for the delay appers to be that answers have not been received in time from those to whom offers have already been made. If both Sir Homi Modi and Sir Sultan Ahmed, whose names are being mentioned for Supply and Law Portfolios, consent, this will meet immediate needs of the situation. The third name is that of Dr. Ambedkar for Labour, but this may not be considered equally urgent.

The proposal for Propaganda membership with non-official European as head like Sir Frederic James or Mr. Griffiths is also being talked about in Simla as a possibility. The alternative name for Sir H. P. Modi is that of Sir Ardeshir Dalal.

It is likely that Sir G. S. Bajpai will convene an emergent meeting of the Emigration Committee for discussing the draft of the Indo-Burma Agreement.

## JAYAKAR TO RE-ENTER POLITICS

### Reported Resignation From Privy Council

MADRAS, July 5.

The Bombay correspondent of the "Hindu" understands on reliable authority that the Right Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jayakar has resigned his office of the Privy Councillorship.

Mr. Jayakar, it is learnt, strongly feels that because of the critical situation in the country every patriotic son of India should remain here and contribute his best for the country's defence.

It is believed, adds the correspondent, Mr. Jayakar who was playing a prominent part in Indian politics before going to the Federal Court and later to the Privy Council would re-enter politics and take his right place.—United Press.

## FOR KEY POSITIONS OF R. A. F.

### Distinguished Pioneers In Bombing & Flying Appointed

LONDON, July 5.

The appointment to three of the key positions in the R. A. F. of distinguished Air Officers, who themselves are pioneers in bombing and flying, each with outstanding records dating back to last war, was announced on Friday night.

Air Marshal William Welsh, Air Officer Commander-in-Chief, the Technical Training Command, is appointed Air Officer Commander-in-Chief, the Flying Training Command, instead of Air Marshal Pattinson with effect from July 7.

Air Vice Marshal Babington, Air Officer Commanding, the Far Eastern Command, is appointed to succeed Air Marshal Welsh and given the acting rank of Air Marshal.

Air Vice-Marshal Hopulford is appointed Air Officer Commanding, the Far East, and has taken up his duties in Singapore.—Reuter.

# Will Japan Obey Hitler?

## Increased German Pressure

### Attempt To Embroil With U. S. And Britain

LONDON, July 5.

**Reports reaching here from Shanghai say that Japan may turn her attention to her projected drive to the South Pacific and in particular on Thailand and French Indo-China. While every day brings evidence of increased German pressure on Japan, their one object is to get Japan embroiled with the United States and Britain to the sole advantage of Germany.**

**Certain military movements in North Manchukuo designed to strengthen Japanese defences against Russia are also reported.—Reuter.**

## Japanese Attitude To Russo-German War

BASLE, July 5.

The Japanese Government have notified the German Government of their attitude regarding the Russo-German war, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Basler Nachricheten", adding that the Wilhemstrasse has issued a statement to this effect. The correspondent, however, gave no details.—Reuter.

## MORE AERODROMES IN BURMA

### Preparing For Any Emergency In Far East

RANGOON, July 4.

Our Air Force will certainly strike hard. The provision of air bases in Burma and all parts in the Far East enables the Commander-in-Chief to swing the weight of the R.A.F., where it can be used to the best advantage. Burma is building minesweepers and patrol vessels. More equipment including modern mechanised fighting vehicles are arriving. The expansion of the army has been considerable

These are the leading points from the broadcast by Lt.-Gen. P. K. McLeod, General Officer Commanding in Burma, on the eve of the defence exercises.

He said that men, munitions and mechanised equipment had been arriving for some time for building up the Burma Defences "in order that we may fulfil our role in the general scheme of Imperial defence". Lt.-Gen McLeod added: "Many additional aerodromes have been prepared ready to receive additional squadrons from Malaya and India".—A. P.

## TOLL OF CHINA WAR

TOKYO, July 5.

The total Japanese dead in the four years of fighting against China and including the Russo-Japanese fighting on the Manchukuo border in 1938 is 109,250, according to the Japanese Imperial Headquarters Monday is the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities, which are still officially referred to as "The China Incident."

The Japanese give the Chinese killed during the same period as 2,015,000.—Reuter.

## AUSTRALIAN DESTROYER LOST IN MEDITERRANEAN

### Sinks After Damage By Bombs; No Casualties

SYDNEY, July 5.

The Royal Australian Navy destroyer "Waterhen" has been lost in the Mediterranean, the Commonwealth Navy Minister, Mr. Hughes, announced.

The warship sank while in tow after being damaged by bombs. There were no casualties.

The destroyer "Waterhen" (of 1,100 tons) was built in March 1918 and had a normal complement of 134 officers and men.—Reuter.

BRITISH A. R. P. EXPERTS FOR RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 5.

Two officers from the British Ministry of Home Security have left for Russia to advise on A. R. P. and civil defence measures.—Reuter.

NO CASUALTIES IN SINKING OF "WATERHEN."

CANBERRA, July 5.

It was announced here that there were no casualties in the sinking of the "Waterhen".—Reuter.

COMING NEXT SATURDAY,

WHEN

two lovers meet, there is always a riot.

RANJIT'S

Musical Romance

SHADI

Director: JAYANT DESAI

Cast:

Madhuri, Motilal, Khurshid, Ishwarlal.

OPERA HOUSE

'HITLER" OF THE HOUSEHOLD!

Her Exposure Provides Entertainment of the Year! ATRE PICTURES'

Memorable Comedy-Drama

Charano-ki-Dasi

HINDI PAYACHI DASI MARATHI

Starring: DURGA KHOTE, VANMALA and JAGIRDAR

3rd Week OF CROWDS

To-day Marathi: 9-30 a.m. 1 and 6-30 p.m. Hindi: 3-30 p.m.

NEW WEST END

# FOR LIBERTY AND JUSTICE!

## U. S. Observes Independence Day With Great Ceremony

### Nation Pledges Its Allegiance To Flag Of Republic

NEW YORK, July 5.

**Sobered by the shadow of events overseas and the gigantic armament programme at home, the United States observed Independence Day with unprecedented ceremony. After hearing the President declare that Americans must stake their lives, if necessary for the defence of liberty, they pledged their allegiance to the flag.**

The solemn tones of President Roosevelt speaking from Hyde Park (New York) were followed by the voice of Chief Justice Stone who led a vast unseen audience in pledging allegiance to the flag.

The office of civil defence had arranged that Americans throughout the country should stop work to participate in the ceremony.

Motorists stopped cars, soldiers in camp stood at attention, children left fireworks which was an essential part of the day's celebrations, housewives stopped preparing the evening meal, all listened to the radio.

Families stood round loudspeakers repeating after Chief Justice Stone: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and the Republic for which it stands—one nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all."

In some parts of the country rain marred fireworks; elsewhere the displays were held with the usual gusto, perhaps the last time for the year, since the defence programme decrees that few if any may be manufactured until the world is again at peace.

Americans were very impressed with reports of the intensity with which the day was celebrated in England and the news that despite wartime rationing Britain was able to provide Americans with the usual dishes.

During the celebrations, 22 persons are reported to have been drowned and killed in car crashes or by other causes in the first few hours and the toll is mounting up.—Reuter.

**President Roosevelt**

*"We cannot save freedom in our midst if all around us, our neighbour nations, have lost their freedom".*

## U. S. Garrisons Overseas More Than Doubled

NEW YORK, July 5.

**General George Marshal, Chief of the United States Army Staff, announced on Friday that the United States overseas garrisons have been more than doubled as part of the urgent effort to keep American defences in a state of readiness.**

He said that these garrisons have been increased from 45,300 to 116,700 troops.

Tactical squadrons of air troops in continental United States and offshore bases have been increased fivefold. Two divisions of picked men equipped with more modern arms than any others have been trained with the navy and marines in landing operations such as might be demanded of an expeditionary force.

At the same time, the formation of a special division primarily for operations in mountainous country is being examined.

Pointing out that the United States army has increased in two years from 174,000 to 1,400,000, General Marshal said that in training this increasing force on a scale never before attempted, the objective was "preparation of units to take the field at short notice at existing strength and ready to function effectively in combat."

General Marshal's report was given to the War Secretary, Mr. Stimson on his completing two years as Chief of Staff.

### *Things Getting Too Hot For Nazis*

MONTREAL, July 4.

Things are getting too hot for the Nazis "at the other end of our present convoy bridge to Britain", stated Vice-Admiral Sheridan today. He did not eleborate his reference to the "convoy bridge" but added "the fact that the Bismark was so far in the west Atlantic proves that we must extend the bridge".—Reuter.

### Commodities Control In Canada

OTTAWA, July 4.

All commodities in Canada will be placed under control within a fortnight to ensure the availability of essential materials for the United Kingdom, according to an authoritative source here.

It is understood that the public will be asked partly to forgo the use of petrol.—Reuter.

CANBERRA:—Mr. McEwen, announced that badges bearing the word "Australia", for wearing on the sleeve below the shoulder, will be provided for the R. A. A. F. abroad to distinguish members of the R. A. A. F. from other Empire and Allied airmen with the R. A. F.

## Wavell Hopes Vichy Resistance Will Soon Collapse

### Says British Defences In Middle East Are In "Pretty Satisfactory State"

CAIRO, July 5.

**General Sir Archibald Wavell bade farewell to war correspondents accredited to the Middle East on Friday and took the opportunity to review the situation in the Middle East and the war situation generally.**

**General Wavell, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, thanked the correspondents for their help and then continued. "We have had ups and downs, we have had big successes and we have had setbacks and failures. There has been shortage of material and one never feels one has enough material. As regards the troops, I have never been better served by troops and commanders."**

General Wavell added,

"The Abyssinian campaign is now practically finished. Debra Tabor has surrendered and the small pocket in south-west Abyssinia will probably throw its hand soon, leaving only Gondar and a few isolated detachments around Dessie. That is a great achievement on the part of Generals Cunningham and Platt, as it must be remembered there were originally 200,000 Italians in that part of the world.

NOT A PLEASANT BUSINESS

"The country of Syria has been a bit sticky. Those who know it is a very difficult country if there is strong resistance against you. The progress has been slow, but is continuing and we hope to overcome that Vichy resistance before long.

It has not been a pleasant business fighting against former allies and they have been fighting remarkably stoutly. Palmyra surrendered last evening with some hundreds of prisoners and Deir Es Zor was captured last evening with a certain amount of booty, airplanes and guns.

"Things in the Western Desert are satisfactory. The enemy shows no sign of going on since the last encounter and from accounts received they got pretty severely handled—in fact there is no doubt about it. Although we had to come back and lost a number of very valuable tanks, I have no doubt we gave as good as we got.

I have just seen the commander of the Western Desert and he says that the morale of all troops out there is remarkably high. So although we have got our difficulties and anxieties, I think and hope the defences of the Middle East are in a pretty satisfactory state."

Questioned as to the effects of the Russo-German war upon the Middle East, General Wavell said "it had undoubtedly given us a respite."

"If the Germans had concentrated upon the Middle East, we would have had a difficult time. If they had gone into Syria and Iraq and the Western Desert and sent their air force over here, we would have had a good deal of difficulty. There is no doubt that they thought they would get Crete without much difficulty and that the air troops they used there would have gone on to Syria and backed up Iraq, if they had not got such a hammering in Crete.

The first effect of the Russo German war is that it has given us breathing space here. It has given our troops rest and time for training and also given us a chance to get Syria, before they get back, and combine the defences of Syria and Iraq.

What the outcome of the Russo-German war will be and its ultimate effect out here it is impossible to say at present. It is hard to say too if they mean to go to the Caucasus and make a real thrust there from that direction, but the difficulties would be terrible and it does not seem probable.

It is difficult to say whether they would come back here or try invasion or try a move in the Caucasus, but German moves throughout this war have been difficult to follow.

It is equally difficult to forecast Russia's power of resistance," General Wavell concluded. "Her strength lies in her great reservoir of men and immense distances into which she has to retreat."—Reuter.

## SABOTAGE IN BEIRUT

### Vichy Train Strikes Land Mine; Radio Wrecked

LONDON, July 5.

**Large-scale sabotage behind the Vichy lines was indicated to-day by a reliable report that a train from Beirut to Rayak struck a landmine placed on the line.**

**Two wagon loads of ammunition were blown up.**

**It is also reported that the Beirut radio which has been off the air for about a week was wrecked by saboteurs.**

**Vichy authorities have lately been compelled to resort to the use of a mobile transmitter in order to broadcast their news bulletins.—Reuter.**

## Rashid Ali's Lieutenant Asks For Pardon

### Nazis Close Down Their Arab Propaganda Bureau, Says Baghdad

JERUSALEM, July 5.

Baghdad reports that Kemal Shabib, one of the four notorious "Golden Square" Generals who assisted Rashid Ali later in fleeing from Iraq, has written to the Iraq Government asking for pardon for all the four.

Restoration of public confidence in Iraq is indicated by the news that mail trains cancelled under the Rashid Ali regime have been restored on Thursday and new air-conditioned coaches are running to Basra and Baghdad for the first time.

Baghdad reports that the Arab bureau in Berlin, the nerve-centre of Nazi propaganda in the Arab world, has been recently closed.—Reuter.

## *THREAT OF STRIKE AT VIZAGAPATAM*

### *Port And Harbour Workers Demand Dearness Allowance*

VIZAGAPATAM, July 4.

THE VIZAGAPATAM PORT AND HARBOUR WORKERS AT THEIR ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING LAST NIGHT UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED TO GIVE A FORTNIGHT'S NOTICE TO THE PORT AUTHORITIES OF A GENERAL STRIKE AS A PROTEST AGAINST THE REFUSAL OF THE AUTHORITIES TO GRANT THEIR DEMAND FOR DEARNESS ALLOWANCE.—A. P.

# Bombay & Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

**Hindu:** Ashad Sud 12, 1997
**Muslim:** Jamadi-ul-Akhar 10, 1360
**Parsi:** Behman 5, 1310.
**Hightide:** 10-6; 21-45
**Lowtide:** 3-14; 16-4
**Sunrise:** 6h. 6m.
**Sunset:** 7h. 20m.

### Domestic Occurrence

BIRTH

DESAI—On Saturday, 5th instant, 3 p.m. at Purandhare's Hospital, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Ambubhai (Dayalji) M. Desai.

CHURCH SERVICE: Mar Thoma Syrian Service at the Holy Redeemer Church, Dadar (G.I.P.), to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

LECTURE ON "REGENERATION": Gogiraj Umeshchandraji will deliver a lecture on "Regeneration" to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Ramtirth Yogashram, 448, Sandhurst Road, near Prarthana Samaj.

SARDAR PRITHVI SINGH AT VILE PARLE—Sardar Prithvi Singh will deliver a lecture under the auspices of Vile Parle Gujarati Mandal, to-morrow (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. at Kanu Villa, Vile-Parle (East).

BREAK IN TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION

LUCKNOW: July 5.

A Notification issued by the Telegraph authorities says: "There is a general breakdown on the Hyderabad (Sind) Bomora Section since 5-20 p.m. yesterday. A number of posts have fallen down.—A. P.

LECTURE ON BHAGAVAD GEETA: Pandit Gopalacharya, M.A., founder of the Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, will deliver a public lecture on Geeta at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) in Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Tambe Hall, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar (B.B. and C.I. Rly.).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Death and After" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

SHREEMANT SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALABHAVAN: There will be a weekly concert in the Kalabhavan Hall, at Vahedin Mansion, Poibavdi, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. Prof. Yeshvantrao, Sangeet Kesari, will give songs in "Bhibatsa" emotions.

SHRI GUJARATI HINDU MANDAL, PAREL: The adjourned annual general meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.). Books will be issued every day between 8—9 a.m. from the Mandal's library.

S.T.C. LECTURES: A course of lectures for the benefit of candidates preparing for the S.T.C. examination will be given in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College, Bombay, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesdays and Fridays commencing on Tuesday, the 8th July.

GITA CLASS: Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagawat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI: Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

## Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 62,65,570/7/1.

For Lord Mayor's Relief Fund: Rs. 75 Mr. R.E. Hawkins—monthly—(areas outside London), Rs. 51 Messrs. Armstrong Smith, Ltd. and their staff (monthly),

For R.A.F.: Rs. 500 The Victoria Mills Ltd.; Messrs. Gill and Co. (Monthly), Rs. 250 Mr. C.S. Tyabjee (monthly), Rs. 141 annas 7 through the Treasury Officer, Satara, Rs. 125 the staff of Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co. (Monthly), Rs. 100 Comdr. H. Hodgkinson (monthly); "Wood Lane" (monthly); Mr. C.E. Leman (monthly), Rs. 90 the Manager and staff of the Triton Insurance Co., Ltd. (monthly), Rs. 69/8 the Eurpean and Indian Staff of Messrs. Grahams Trading Co. (India), Ltd. (monthly), Rs. 50 the staff of Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd. (monthly).

For Armoured Carriers for Indian Army: Rs. 500 the Victoria Mills Ltd, Rs. 142 through the Treasury Officer, Satara, Rs. 69/8 the European and Indian Staff of M/s. Grahams Trading Co. (India), Ltd. (monthly).

For Bombay Red Cross and Amenities for Troops Fund: Mr. 255/4 the B.E.S. and T. Co. Ltd. Traffic Staff Amateur Dramatic Club (further donation).

For King George's Fund for Sailors: Rs. 60 "Elting—proceeds of sale of Dachshund Puppy."

Grand Total on July 5: Rs. 62,69,184/7/1.

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Come Live With Me". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit" Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chitralekha." Daily at 1, 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
EROS—"Mr. and Mrs. Smith". Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Lady Hamilton". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA "Khazanchi" Daily at 4 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manthan" Daily at 1, 4, and 7 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chitralekha". Daily at 1, 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Penalty" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Forty Little Mothers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"He Stayed for Breakfast". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARADISE—"Third Finger Left Hand". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Comrade X". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"The Citadel". To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARADISE—"Close Shave". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA—"Oh Johnny How You Can Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Charano-Ki Dasi" Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi" Daily at 4 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Topper Returns" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"Asra" Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
REGAL—"The Great Commandment." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 12-30, 3-15 and 6-15 p.m.

## INCOME-TAX RULES AMENDMENT

SIMLA: July 5.

The draft of a further amendment to the Indian Income-tax Rules is published and will be taken into consideration on or after August 15, 1941.

The draft "inter alia" relates to the increased rate of depreciation on ocean-going steamers and motor vessels due to war conditions.—A. P.

## 15 Persons Fined For Breach Of Curfew Order

Fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 were imposed on 15 persons on Saturday for breach of Curfew Order by Mr. M.A.F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court.

Two persons were awarded one month's R.I. and Rs. 100 fine each, in default further one week's R.I. for carrying knives.

## THREE FATAL ACCIDENTS IN CITY

The Bombay Coroner on Saturday returned verdicts of accidental death on the bodies of Ramachandra Mahadev Thakur (35) an employee of a ship, Susheelabai Premchand (2 1/2) from the first floor of a temple at Agasi, near Virar, and Shankar Dhura (7), a sweeper boy, who was riding on the footboard of a motor-van.

## Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 60,90,920/9/10.

Donation received from the Ladies' Committee, Bombay War Gifts Fund: Rs. 1,55,000 Sale proceeds of "Win the War" Rupee Fund tickets earmarked as under: Rs. 77,500 for the R.A.F. and Rs. 77,500 for Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army.

For the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund: Rs. 100 "Anonymous."

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 1,000 Sir Homi M. Mehta, K.B.E. (monthly), Rs. 225/4 the employees of Messrs. Caltex (India) Ltd. (monthly), Rs 218/1 the office staff of M/s. Richardson and Cruddas (monthly), Rs. 200 Messrs. Lucas Indian Service Ltd. (further donation), Rs. 125 Mr. Nevill Vincent, O.B.E. (monthly), Rs. 120/6 No. 2 M.T. Training Battalion, Deolali, Rs. 118 the staff of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. Ltd. (further donation), Rs. 116 the staff of the General Electric Co. (India) Ltd. (monthly), Rs. 100 Mr. D. Moir (monthly), Rs. 87/12 the members of the staff of the Cement Marketing Co. of India, Ltd. (3rd instalment), Rs. 83/1/6 the members of the staff of the British Drug Houses Ltd. (further donation), Rs. 60/14/6 "Army and Navy Stores Ltd. Small Change Collection Box (5th collection), Rs. 57 Mr. G. Livingston, Rs. 50 "R.H.E." (monthly); Mr. K. Salem (monthly); Mr. Firoze Jehangir (monthly) Mr. Ardaseer F. Davur (monthly); Mr. Russa H. Mehta (monthly.

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 125 Mr. Nevill Vincent, O.B.E. (monthly), Rs. 121 No. 2 M.T. Training Battalion, Deolali. Rs. 119 the staff of M/s. Turner, Morrison and Co. Ltd. (further donation), Rs. 88 the members of the staff of the Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd. (3rd instalment), Rs. 50 Mr. Ardaseer F. Davur (monthly).

For the Indian Red Cross: Rs. 100 the West End Watch Co., Bombay (monthly); the staff of the West End Watch Co., Bombay (monthly).

Grand Total on July 3: Rs. 62,49,766/9/10.

# Govt. Must Extend Period For Enrolment

## B. P. C. C. President Says Delay In Publication Of Rolls Does Not Give Voters Time To Scrutinise Them

The President of the B.P.C.C. writes:—

It was announced by the Government that the last date for applying to get oneself enrolled as a voter had been fixed as 10th July, 1941. The said date was fixed on the assumption that the electoral rolls could be available on the 30th June, 1941. Even though the final date for receiving applications for being enrolled as voters has been fixed for 10th July, copies of the rolls have not yet been made available to the public, in spite of demands to that effect. In fact the rolls are not yet ready.

The whole of the procedure regarding the publication of rolls and inviting applications from those who possess the requisite franchise qualifications and whose names may have been omitted therein is to see that all those who are eligible to be enrolled as voters are enrolled as such.

It is absolutely necessary that sufficient time should elapse between the publication of the preliminary roll and the final date for submission of applications for enrolment inasmuch as people have got to go through the roll to see if their names have appeared therein or not. As the rolls are not ready it is utterly impossible for those eligible to be enrolled as voters to see and scrutinise the rolls and take necessary steps to get themselves enrolled, if their names have been omitted from the preliminary roll.

It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the Government should extend the time within which people can get themselves enrolled as voters.

It is incumbent that they should do so, if it is their desire to carry out in spirit the provisions of the Government of India Act, and anxious to see that people entitled to be registered as voters get themselves enrolled as such.

The delay in publishing the rolls is due to no fault of the public but that of the Government themselves.

It is, therefore, the duty of the Government to remedy that wrong by extending the time for people to enrol themselves as voters.

## Four Acquitted In Sessions

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 4.

Mr. A. K. Phadkar, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, acquitted four Kathodi accused, who were committed to the Sessions for trial on charges of dacoity, murder, hurt etc., in connection with a dacoity that took place, at Dablon village, Taluka Dahanu in October last.

The Judge passed severe strictures against the police-in-charge of the case as well as the Dahanu First Class Magistrate, Mr. Kantilal Vora, who recorded the confessions of all the accused.

## Mass For Great Pianist

A solemn requiem mass was said for the repose of the soul of Ignace Jan Paderewski at the church of the Holy Namme this morning. His grace the Archbishop of Bombay presided.—A. P.

## Cosmopolitan Marwari Hostel

(From Our Correspondent).

WARDHA: (By Mail).

"The character that you will imbibe in your Hostel will help you throughout your life. It is but right, therefore, that you should while you are students, forget all your differences of high and low and live together to build a strong nation," with these words Shrikishandasji Jaju performed the opening ceremony of the Nava Bharat Hostel, in which students live together without any difference of caste and creed.

Mahatmaji had sent his blessings on this occasion.

## Malabar Cyclone Relief Committee

The Malabar Cyclone Relief Committee, Bombay, gratefully acknowledge the following contributions:—

The Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd. Rs. 500, The Grain Merchants' Association Rs. 500, The Marvadi Chamber of Commerce Rs. 100, Messrs. Khandwalla and Co. Rs. 100, Mr. C. B. Mehta Rs. 100, Srimati Parvatibai Nayar Rs. 51, A Sympathiser Rs. 50, L. V. Maikani Rs. 50, Major Brooke Rs. 50, Messrs. Mohamadi Fine Art Litho Works Rs. 50, Through "Janmabhoomi" Press Rs. 40, Krishna Paper Mart Rs. 30, Anonymous Rs. 25, Seth Kikabhai Chandabhai Rs. 25, Pearline Paris Rs. 20, Mr. Shantilal Ra. 50, Contributions through sale of tickets and door-to-door collections Rs. 1,566, Seeds Traders' Association Rs. 201. Total Rs. 3,508.

Names of purchasers of tickets will be announced later.

The Committee is sending Rs. 1,000 each to the Congress Relief Committee functioning in Malabar and the Citizens' Committee in the Cochin State.

Further contributions may be sent to the Secretary, Malabar Cyclone Relief Committee, 21, Palm Mansion, Tilak Rd., Dadar.

## FIFTEEN DEATHS FROM TYPHOID

Health of Bombay during week ending 28th June, 1941:—

The total mortality 624 was 76 more than that of the last week and the death-rate registered was 21.7 on the Census population of 1941, as against 569 and the death-rate 25.5 for the 26th week of 1940. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 572 and the death-rate 25.6.

Out of the total deaths. 191 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, small-pox caused 17 attacks (including one imported) and 7 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. There were 15 deaths from Typhoid fever.

The number of live births registered during the week was 715 as against 764 for the 26th week of 1940. The quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1936-40) was 646.

## Reminder To Suburban Voters

The Sarvadhikari, the Suburban District Congress Committee, writes:—

Electoral rolls of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Council are published by the Government and the copies of the same are kept for inspection at the offices of local Municipalities, Local Boards, Notified Area Committees and Gram Panchayats, etc.

Citizens of Suburbs are requested to inspect these rolls and in case their names are not found on the rolls, they may send application on or before 10th July, 1941, to the authorities concerned.

Necessary forms for application and information are available at the offices of the local Congress Committees.

## Donations For Adult Education

The Special Literacy Officer and Secretary, Bombay Adult Education Committee, Bombay, writes:—

The following donations have been received by the Bombay Adult Education Committee towards the cost of the literacy campaign carried on by it for the year 1941/42:—

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Rs. 1,000, J. M. Cooper, Esq. (K. and J. Cooper and Co.) Rs. 500, Sir Ratan Tata Trust Rs. 500, Messrs. Bhaidas Cursondas and Co. Rs. 51, Shri Javeri Mahajans' Motina Dharam-na-Kanta Rs. 50, Mr. Manilal Mohanlal Rs. 50, Messrs. K. B. Vakil and Co. Rs. 25, The Sugar Merchants' Association Rs. 25, Sir Sitaram S. Patkar Rs. 20, Miss Tara Mantri Rs. 9/3, Mr. Madhavlal Mukarji Bhatt Rs. 5. Total Rs. 2,235/3.

Thus the contribution from the trustees of Sir Dorabji Tata since the inception of the literacy campaign in 1939, amounts to Rs. 3,500 and from Messrs. K. and J. Cooper Rs. 1,000. It is hoped that other institutions and public-spirited men in the city will emulate the example set by those mentioned above and earmark a definite amount for the literacy campaign in their annual budgets.

## This Concerns Every Citizen Of Bombay!

# YOUR LIFE IS IN DANGER

## —From A New Menace

**In the quiet and sequestered City Hospital for Special Fevers at Arthur Road, one day this month in 1938, there was much bustle and excitement.**

**Nurses and doctors were hurrying from one ward to another. A group of medical students were closely examining a batch of patients, draped in white clothes. A professor was explaining the different varieties and complications of the disease. Near the entrance a procession of relatives and friends were waiting to be inoculated. They had heard that during the previous month there were 162 attacks of typhoid and 71 deaths.**

**During June alone 64 persons died of typhoid in the city; yet people go about, as if nothing serious has happened.**

### *Our Enemy, The Fly!*

Since Louis Pasteur discovered by accident, the principle of preventive inoculation against infectious disease over sixty years ago, several types of inoculation to immunize against diseases have been invented. The one that is widely called for at present in the city is against typhoid.

The typhoid germs spread and multiply in the rainy season. In the hot season its incidence is less. But this year, it took a toll heavier than expected and far beyond the allowance made by a not too propitious season.

But now the rains have come and they have come with a vengeance. Heaps of litter, manure, refuse and other kinds of dirt are a paradise for flies, the carriers of typhoid.

It is now almost certain that the germs are carried by flies as they buzz and wing their way and soar and settle on and hop from object to object. The objects touched are likely to be infected with the specific organism of the disease. This is however, not the only conveyor. It is also caused "by polluted water, milk, food and by contact with a patient suffering from the disease or by a carrier."

But the municipal authorities are prone to believe that the tiny winged insect is the busiest conveyor of typhoid. If the disease is contacted by polluted water the whole of the city will have to be turned into a hospital. Imagination staggers at such a prospect. Fortunately, Bombay's water is chlorinated and meticulously examined in a laboratory. Other factors are also eliminated.

### *Beware!*

In Bombay, it may be assumed, the infection is carried mostly through flies. Bombay is full of dark and dingy slums whose dwellers, in the little spare time they get, can only snatch at stale and greasy food. This does not mean that others are not liable to fall victims to this fell disease. It only means that these slum-dwellers fall easy victims. The rotten, decomposed fruits sold in the various cheap markets also form another source through which the germs are carried.

Look at this red poster which can now be seen throughout the city. And mark the words: "Avoid eating food and sweets exposed to flies. Beware of ice-cream, sugar-cane juice and cold drinks made of milk and milk products."

It is these things which nourish and sustain the typhoid germs.

The municipal health authorities under the stewardship of Dr. R. K. Mhatre are now up in arms against typhoid. This disease is called Enteric in medical terminology, and in the city it has become endemic. It is also feared that it may break out as an epidemic and if it does so, they do not want to be caught napping.

### *The Battle Is On!*

So relying on the hackneyed but wise adage that prevention is better than cure, they have launched a vigorous anti-typhoid drive. Thousands of leaflets and posters are being distributed and put up in the 19 wards of the city. Instructions about preventive measures against the spread of the disease are given for the guidance of the public. Here are some of them:—

"If the tap water is stored it should be kept covered in a clean pot. No well water should be used for cooking or drinking purposes.

"Special attention should be given to milk which should be boiled immediately before use.

All food should be protected from flies and cockroaches and kept in a cool place. No stale food should be eaten. Over ripe and raw fruits should be avoided. Oysters and other uncooked or partially cooked shell fish are especially dangerous. Articles of food and sweetmeats should be properly kept for sale in a glass case. To eat food which is not properly protected against contamination by flies etc., or ice-cream from street vendors is dangerous. All fruit and green vegetables should be washed with Pottassium permanganate solution before being eaten.

"All cases of Enteric Fever should be immediately notified to the Health Department. The prompt notification of cases will enable the officers of the Department to visit the place and give advice and render necessary assistance in checking the spread of infection by arranging for the inoculation of contacts. Notification should not be evaded for fear of the patient being removed to the hospital, as such isolation will not be insisted upon.

"As a precautionary measure against the spread of infection, the relatives or contacts of the patient suffering from Typhoid should immediately get themselves inoculated with T. A. B. Vaccine."

### *Heavy Toll*

Enteric Fever last month has taken a heavy toll. There were 112 attacks and 64 deaths in one month. For the last eight years, this fever has almost become an endemic (seasonal) disease in the city. The notified deaths in 1933 were 24 and in subsequent years they were 240,232,344, 507,249 and in 1940 there were 399 deaths.

During the first week of this month already 6 cases have been admitted to the hospital Attempts are now being made to check the spread of the disease. But public co-operation is essential and forms the main plank in the programme.

### *Fatal Apathy*

But, though typhoid stalks the city and takes a heavy toll, there is hardly a ripple. And if anyone talks about food and flies which breed and spread tpyhoid, public attention instantaneously freezes and there is even some amount of amusement like the one caused by the spectacle of an idiot chasing flies.

What is all this due to? Is it because of "cussedness" in the matter of following instructions? The citizens are not a pack of Sam Wellers who, when asked by doctors, not to eat a certain quantity of crumpets, insist on doing so even to the extent of the fatal quantity and then shoot themselves to prove that crumpets are really wholesome:

This is due purely to public apathy. The public mind is usually exercised after the event takes place. In 1928, when Typhoid assumed such proportions as to make the situation sufficiently alarming, the rumble was growing fast and loud.

Minute investigations were undertaken to arrive at definite conclusions as to the causes of the outbreak of the disease by the Haffkine Institute in co-operation with the Health Department.

The investigations so far made indicated that it was not necessary either to postulate or search for any mysterious source of infection to explain the outbreak.

Typhoid fever has been widely prevalent in the city for a number of years and the four years upto 1938 have shown a progressive increase in the incidence of the disease. It was also discovered that a seasonal increase had been noticed every year and the number of attacks increased during the months between June and October. Accordingly, the last outbreak was evidently a progressive seasonal increase such as was to be expected from the increasing incidence of the disease during the previous years.

### *Plague Spots*

During the year 1938, it was noticed all along that more cases were occuring in the Northern part of the city (F and G wards) and further, that progressive increase in the incidence of the disease had almost coincided with the progressive growth of the population in these wards.

In this connection, the annual Report of the Executive Health Officer for the year 1938-39 pointed out that considerable portions of this part of the city were not provided with sewers, with the result that basket privies still existed in several buildings and the faecal matter from these privies had to be collected in carts. During investigations it was found that the fly nuisance was also the principal source for spread of the disease. The low-lying areas in certain parts of 'G' ward were filled in with garbage and refuse during the past few years. The dung-pits near the Race Course were also considered to be plague-spot.

Since 1938 experience has taught both the authorities and the public to be more careful

(Continued on page 23)

By K. U. KINI,
Our Staff Reporter


# TYPHOID

## TYPHOID IS PREVAILING IN THE CITY

### THE DISEASE IS CONTRACTED BY TAKING FOOD CONTAMINATED WITH THE TYPHOID GERMS

**To protect yourself from the disease—**

**Boil the water.**

**Boil the milk.**

**Wash the vegetables thoroughly.**

**Avoid eating food and sweets exposed to flies.**

**Beware of Ice-cream, Sugar-cane juice and cold drinks made of milk and milk products.**

**Notify the case at once and get in touch with the Public Health Department.**

**Get yourself inoculated against Typhoid.**

**You will be inoculated free of charge at any of the Municipal Dispensaries any working day between 8 and 10 a.m. and 3-30 and 5 p.m. (S.T.) and on Sundays and holidays between 8 and 10 a.m. (S.T.)**

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY. R. K. MHATRE, L.M.&S., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H.,

# C. P. TEXTILE ENQUIRY

## Personnel Announced: Committee To Begin Work Shortly

NAGPUR, July 5.

Mr. T. C. S. Jairatnam, I. C. S., will act as Chairman and Mr. K. D. Guha, the Director of Industries, as Secretary of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee appointed by the Provincial Government.

Messrs. C. B. Parekh and R. W. Fulay will be non-official members of the Enquiry Committee, while Messrs. S. H. Batliwala of Nagpur and Kiranlal Agarwal of Akola will be associate members representing mill-owners. Mr. R. S. Ruiker of Nagpur and Dr. Muzumdar of Hinganghat will be associate members representing textile workers.

The Committee will start work in the middle of July and is expected to conclude its labours in a couple of months. It is understood that the committee will examine the demand for restoration of wage-cuts to all workers, and for dearness allowance to operatives outside Nagpur. The committee will also consider circumstances leading to recurrence of strikes at short intervals and make suggestions in that regard.

An official announcement will be made shortly.—United Press.

## Imperial Council Of Agricultural Research

SIMLA, July 5.

A meeting of the Economic Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was held here to-day. Mr. Kharaghat, Vice-Chairman of the Council presided.

The meeting considered the various schemes of research submitted to the Council by the Provincial and State Governments, and selected some of them for approval by the Governing Body.—A. P.

## *Newfoundland To Lend Two Million Dollars To Britain*

ST. JOHNS: (Newfoundland), July 5.

Disclosing a seven hundred-thousand dollars surplus for the past fiscal year Newfoundland's first for many years—J. U. Penson, Commissioner of Finance, announced on Friday that the Government budgeted for a one million six hundred thousand dollar surplus for 1941-42. Mr. Penson declared that Newfoundland will turn over a considerable amount of its prosperity to Britain. In expectations of a surplus Newfoundland had decided to present Britain with 5,000 dollars for the purchase of a squadron of fighter aircraft to be known as the Newfoundland Squadron to be manned by Newfoundlanders, he added.

Mr. Penson disclosed that two million dollars will be reserved to be loaned to Britain without interest for war purposes. This would be repaid at the end of the war.

## *Excess Profits Tax Adviser On Tour*

SIMLA, July 5.

Mr. J. F. Sheehy, Member, Central Board of Revenue and Mr. C. W. Ayers, Excess Profits Tax Adviser, left last evening on a brief tour of Bombay and Madras to discuss various questions relating to Income-tax and Excess Profits Tax with their own staff as also with the commercial bodies in the two places. They are expected to return to Simla on July 24.

Dr. T. E. Gregory, Economic Adviser to the Government, is leaving to-morrow for a brief visit to Calcutta and Delhi.—A. P.

## *RAILWAY CHIEFS' TOUR*

SIMLA, July 5.

Sir Leonard Wilson, Chief Commissioner of Railways and Mr. B. M. Staig, Financial Commissioner of Railways, propose to go on tour from the 16th July to 11th August. During the course of their tour they will visit Cawnpore, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Bombay and Lahore.

At Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, they will discuss the programme for capital expenditure for 1942-43 with Railway Administrations. They will also take the opportunity of meeting representatives of Provincial Governments and Chambers of Commerce for discussion of Railway matters and will inspect the Railway workshops.

In Bombay they will meet the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.—A.P.

## *FOR BETTER USE OF INDUS BARRAGE*

KARACHI, July 3.

Irrigational schemes estimated to cost several lakhs of rupees undertaken by Sind Government to develop cultivation in both Barrage and non-Barrage tracts came up in Sind Assembly during the question hour.

The Revenue Minister stated as a result of these schemes cultivation in the current year had increased by over 5,00,000 of acres. The schemes included taking over large water courses from Zamindars and converting them into Government channels; excavating new branches and distributaries, wherever necessary, and improving distributing system. Several works have been already executed or are in progress and the preparation of projects for others was in hand.

The Minister informed the House that Government was losing nearly Rs. 12,00,000 annually in respect of Water Rate charges on "Inam" lands and land revenue assessment on Jagiri lands. He assured the House that Government would soon revise its policy in this connection.—A. P.

## *Message Rate System Will Be A Burden*

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in the course of a communication to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Simla, in connection with the proposal of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department regarding the introduction of message rate system in certain telephone exchanges in India says that introduction of Message Rate System will impose an enormous burden on the existing subscribers, most of whom belong to the commercial community and as such it will be an indirect taxation on the trade and industry in this country.

Many of the small dealers, the Chamber adds, will not be able to bear any extra burden. The Committee requests the Government not to disturb the 'status quo' during the critical period the country has been passing and take the mercantile community into confidence before introducing any new system in place of the existing one.—United Press.

## *Orissa University Committee*

CUTTACK, July 4.

The University Committee appointed by the Congress Ministry on March 2, 1938, to report on the structure and functions of the proposed University in Orissa and the finance of the institution, has submitted its report recommending the establishment of an affiliating University immediately which in the course of time, will undertake post-graduate teaching.

The Committee included Pandit Nilkanta Das, M. L. A. (Central), Director of Public Instruction, Orissa, and the Principal of the Ravenshaw College and others.—United Press.

## *CHINTAMANI'S PREMONITION OF DEATH*

It appears that Sir C. Y. Chintamani, who was highly religious-minded, had subconsciousness of the approach of the end of his life a day before his death. In a typed letter addressed to his son Mr. C. B. Rao, sent from Allahabad on June 30, he had added a postscript at the end with his hand: "I am a dying man; this may be my last letter." This letter was received by Mr. Rao at Nainital at about 4-30 p.m. the following day and the same evening he got a telephonic message that his father was no more.—"Leader."

## IRREPARABLE LOSS TO COUNTRY

### Malaviyaji's Tributes To Late Chintamani

BENARES, July 5.

Paying tributes to the late Sir C. Y. Chintamani, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the course of a condolence message says:

He was a genuine patriot, a true nationalist, earnest and sincere and unselfishly devoted to the cause of the motherland. As a publicist he held a unique position

His death removes one of the most prominent and widely esteemed public man from the country. This loss is truly irreparable.—A. P.

## *GREAT LOSS TO INDIAN JOURNALISM*

### *Mahatma On Chintamani's Death*

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

"Extremely grieved at Dr. Chintamani's death. Great loss to Indian journalism," says Mahatma Gandhi in a condolence telegram from Wardha

An emergent meeting of the Committee of the U. P. Liberal Association will be held to-day to mourn the death of Dr. Sir C. Y. Chintamani, who was its President.

## Messages Of Condolence

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

Further messages of condolence have been received from Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Raja of Salempur, Raja of Jehangirabad, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Raja Narendranath, Sjt. Purushottamdas Tandon, Babu Sampurnanand, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. P. W. Marsh, Adviser of Government.

The staff of the "Leader" and "Bharat" passed resolution of condolence this evening. Later the Committee of T. P. Liberal Association passed condolence resolution.

## *DOCK STORAGE CHARGES*

### *Govt. Responsible When They Requisition Ships*

CALCUTTA, July 4

The question of dock storage charges on goods shut out owing to steamers being requisitioned by the Government of India, forms the subject matter of a communication addressed by the Indian Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India.

The Committee observe that where the export cargo has been brought down to the docks for shipment and has been detained as a result of Government requisitioning the steamer, the Government should either ask the Port Commissioners not to levy any charges or should arrange to pay the relative bills themselves. They hold the view that neither the shipper nor the shipping company concerned can in any manner be deemed responsible for the detention of such cargo, when the particular steamer, by which the same is booked, is requisitioned by the Government.—A. P.

## *PUNJAB'S INTERNAL SECURITY SCHEME*

### *Organised Violence Will Be Quelled Within Few Hours, Says Premier*

JHANG, July 4

Addressing a largely attended public meeting at Jhang to-day Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, the Punjab Premier, said that in every part of the province there had been completed an internal security scheme on suitable locations of mobile and additional police and troops.

There was, he added, hardly any point where the authorities could not strike effectively at any organised violence within a few hours of its outbreak.

He strongly deprecated fears which were expressed at times by members of different communities about the possibility of organised attacks by one community against another. The Government he said, was strong enough to quell effectively and properly any disturbance of the peace and all those who wished to safeguard the province against internal or external dangers should realize that in support of Government's efforts lay the best guarantee of peace.

**INDIA'S DEFENCES IN NORTH-EAST**

Referring to the danger of foreign aggression he emphahised that Punjabi soldiers had proved in the battles of Libya and Keren that they were more than a match for any other body of soldiers He was confident, and military experts agreed, that India's defences on the North-West Frontiers were very strongly guarded against an attack by land forces. The process of arming India's forces with modern weapons of war was also proceeding apace and tanks and aeroplanes were now being built in India.

He hoped in view of the rate of war production in Allied countries in the beginning of next year the Allies would be able to take an offensive to turn out Nazi tyrants from the places which they now dominated.—A. P.

## *GOVERNOR VISITS RAMAKRISHNA MISSION RELIEF CENTRE*

CHANDPUR, July 5.

The Governor of Bengal completed yesterday his first day of tour in the cyclone-affected area in the Bakerganj District.

Leaving Ilsaghat by motor boat early in the morning His Excellency visited two villages in the vicinity of Bhola in company of the Commissioner of Dacca Division and the Collector and Superintendent of Police of the Bakerganj District.

After examining the economic condition of these two villages the Governor proceeded to Bhola where he granted interviews to officials and prominent non-officials and watched the distribution of loans being carried out by the Co-operative Department. His Excellency then left Bhola. On returning from Ilsaghat by motor, His Excellency and party crossed the Tentulia river to Kajirchar, where the Governor paid an unexpected visit to see the relief work carried on by the Ramkrishna Mission. From Kajirchar he proceeded by steamer to Patarhat and then walked on to Mehendganj, paying an impromptu visit to the local market. The Governor then inspected the relief centre at the Union Board Office and returned on foot to Patarhat market and embarked at sunset for Chandpur.

His Excellency announced a donation of Rs. 2,500 to the Bakerganj District Relief Fund.—A. P.

The first meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Marwari Federation will be held in Bombay on July 19 next under

# DETECTIVE COMPETITION

**In this competition you are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the Criminal's ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the FIRST PRIZE is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.**

**In the two series of pictures those marked A. B, C, are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the series numbered 1, 2, 3, . . . . Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.**

**For instance, the man shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised himself by putting on woman's dress as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.**

**You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with Annas Eight per entry before Wednesday 23rd July, 1941, subject to and observing the following rules:**

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 23rd July, 1941, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost

## CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 23rd JULY, 1941

*(Extra Coupons See Page 31)*

# Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER.
The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.,
Red House.
Parsee Bazaar Street.
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should [illegible]

Post Box No 706 G. P. O Bombay.

or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

**Detective Competition**

6/7/41.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

# Our Tabulated Adlets

## 1 Anna Per Word

## Minimum Re. 1.

**CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these**

Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

**SPECIAL REDUCTION in our**

scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

**STILL ONE MORE FACILITY**

is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

**ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE**

are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle".—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE**

**WRITTEN Adlets will ensure cor-**

rect insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

### 20. MATRIMONIAL

**We cater for quality marriages of** young ladies and gents. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Ellarsons (India) Ltd. Jan Buildings Mayo Road Lahore. (14759)

**Wanted Suitable match for Jain** youth, handsome, graduate—residence Bombay owns considerable landed properties. Income over Rs. 2,500|- monthly. No restrictions caste or province. Please write in confidence details with photo to Box No. 14769, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 42. SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted persons desirous to earn** Rs. 90|- to Rs. 375|- while at home by selling American New Gold and its ornaments. This gold gives real gold mark on touch stone and can be beaten into plates. Ask for agency terms along with sample set comprising 4 tolas New Gold, 2 ear-rings, 2 bracelets and one new design ring to American New Gold Co. P. B. 61, Lahore. (5442)

### 140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

**College of Dentistry offers com**plete Course in Scientific Dentistry. College receives grant-in-aid from the Sind Government. Session begins 15th July. For Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (5307)

### 191. MEDICAL ADLETS

**The Bomb,ay, Chronic-ill Bomb or** rather Balm for all Aches and pains is Amrutanjan. (5485)

### 245. ASTROLOGERS.

**Free-Life-Reading (individual);** One Month's Forecast; Remarkable Book "To Success." Send birthdate and 2 1|2 as. stamps: H. C. Mandhata, M. A., Pamiana Numerology Institute, Ghaziabad, 3C.S. (14760)

### 651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

**Wanted Purchasers of yellow** oacher. Any quantity available. Apply Hajee K. Khaja Mohadeen Merchant Bellary. (14762)

**WINNING**

The APPLAUSE
of the masses and classes!
The EPIC
of Human Love and Passion!

Film Corporation of India Ltd.'s screen spectanle!

**Chitralekha**

Featuring:
**MEHTAB**
NANDREKAR, MONICA DESAI,
GYANI, RAJENDRA, etc.
Direction, Songs,
KEDAR SHARMA
Simultaneously at both the Theatres.

**EDWARD**
&
**LAMINGTON**

Time for EDWARD
1, 3-30 & 6-30 p.m.
Time for LAMINGTON
1, 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning Show
at 10 A.M.
at both Theatres.

THE WHOLE OF BOMBAY IS HUMMING THE SONGS
From DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S
**"KHAZANCHI"**
The Musical Hit of 1941
14TH WEEK at
**KRISHNA**
Daily: 1, 4, 7. Morning Show
To-day at 10 a.m.

**NEW TIMINGS**
FOR
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
**ASRA**
BOMBAY'S SPRIGHTLIEST SHOW
Daily: 1, 3-30, 6-30 p.m.
To-day MORNING SHOW at 10 a.m. also
Last show ends at 9 p.m., half an hour before Curfew.
**PATHE**


# ON THE AIR

## SUNDAY, JULY 6.

### *Bombay I—Programme*

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Melodies from the Movies. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Marathi Pad. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Sound news in English. 9-15 Narayan Rao Vyas. 11 Devotional song. 11-10 Chutkian: Recitation of humorous poems in Hindustani. 11-24 Tunes alike. 11-30 News Play in Gujarati. 11-45 Babu Khan: Been recital. 12 noon Literary Court-Martial (Gujarati). 12-45 p.m. Bombay Radio Orchestra. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Sardar Bai Karadgekar. 1-30 News in Eng. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 A. R. Ojha. 5-15 Tufail. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Sardar Bai Karadgekar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Marathi Bhavgeet. 6-20 N. Ahmad. 6-35 Khayal-Patdeep. 6-50 A. R. Ojha. 7 Babu Khan: Been recital. 7-15 From the films. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Narayan Rao Vyas. 7-55 News in Mara. 8-10 News in Guj. 8-25 News commentary. 8-30 Topical talk. 8-45 News play in Mara. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in Eng. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Questions of the Hour relayed from B B C. 10 Evelyn Gedge: Violin. 10-15 Hertha Becker: Pianoforte. 10-30 The Boston Symphony Orchestra.

### *Bombay II—Programme*

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bom. 1. 8-5 Instrumental music. 8-15 Three Bhajans. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bom. 1. 8-40 Babu Khan: Been. 9 to 10 As in Bom. 1. 11 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bom. 1. 12-57 J. L. Ranade. 1 to 1-30 As in Bom. 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bom. 1. 5 to 5-25 As in Bom. 1. 5-25 Sindhi song. 5-35 to 6 As in Bom. 1. 6 Mira Bai Bhajan. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bom. 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bom. 1. 7-55 Bom. Radio Orchestra. 8-10 Master Purushottam. 8-25 to 9 As in Bom. 1. 9 Sardar Bai Karadgekar. 9-20 Saza: Play in Hindustani. 9-50 Babu Khan: Been. 10-10 Narayan Rao Vyas.

### *Delhi I—Programme*

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Munni. 5-15 Khadim Husain. 5-30 Ramanand Sharma. 5-50 Krishna Chandra. 6-15 Afzal Husain. 6-30 Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 6-55 Marwa on Jaltarang. 7 Do Geet: Munni. 7-15 Mera Taza Afsana relayed from Lahore. 7-30 Ramanand Sharma. 7-50 Next week's programmes. 7-55 Geet aur Ghazal. 8-15 For Villagers only. 9-45 Ramanand Sharma. 10 Malkaus on Sarod. 10-5 Khadim Husain. 10-20 Ustad Faiyaz Khan.

### *Calcutta I—Programme*

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Listeners' Request. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Uma Mittra. 7-40 Samaresh Chowdhuri. 8 Shyam Ganguli. 8-20 Uttara Devi. 9 Tuning in U.S.A.: Talk in English. 10 Francisco Casanova and his Orchestra.

### *Madras I—Programme*

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. B. K. Padmanabha Rao. 4-30 Your Programme. 5 Maddila Satyamurti: Violin. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6-5 Kalabhashini: Telugu Play. 6-30 Shri. Vijayalakshmi Natarajan. 7 Lokavarta: News talk in Malayalam. 7-15 Tiruvengadu Subramania Pillai: Nagaswaram. 7-50 Shri. Vijayalakshmi Natarajan. 8-30 T. Puttuswamiah: Compositions of Ramnad Srinivasa Iyengar. 9 News Round Up: Fortnightly review of world events. 10 Oscar Robin and his Strict Dance Tempo Dance Band. 10-10 Richard Crooks: Tenor. 10-20 Symphony Orchestra.

## *ESCAPED CONVICTS FOUND IN CAVE*

QUETTA, July 3.

**Three convicts lodged in the Quetta Jail made a bid for liberty on the night of July 1. It is stated, by removing the Iron bars of their cells and jumping out from one of the jail towers. The police on receipt of information sent out pursuit parties, who found the convicts yesterday hiding in a cave in the mountains around Bareli, about nine miles from Quetta.**

**The convicts have been brought back to Quetta.—A. P.**

## Fight Between Officers & People In Mylleim State

SHILLONG, July 4.

Seventeen persons including a Minister of Mylleim State were injured as a result of a clash between officers and people of the State in the Burrabazar area in the town within the jurisdiction of the State.

Contradictory statements are being made as regards the cause of the clash which has not yet been officially ascertained The Political Officer is in touch with the situation which is now reported to be under control.—A. P.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA: July 5.

Following is the All-India Weather Chart upto the 8 hours on Saturday:—

| Stations. | Maximum | Minimum | Rainfall | For past 24 hrs. | Since June 1 | Departure from normal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chittagong | 87 | 77 | 0.1 | 38.2 | +14.0 | |
| Calcutta | 91 | 79 | 0.5 | 23.3 | +9.3 | |
| Cuttack | 93 | 78 | 2.0 | 12.0 | —0.1 | |
| Ranchi | 82 | 72 | 1.1 | 21.5 | +9.5 | |
| Patna | 92 | 80 | 0.0 | 5.7 | —4.2 | |
| Gorakhpur | 93 | 79 | 0.2 | 7.2 | —2.4 | |
| Benares | 89 | 77 | 0.6 | 6.1 | —0.7 | |
| Allahabad | 91 | 78 | 0.1 | 3.2 | ..... | |
| Cawnpore | 96 | 77 | 0.5 | 2.3 | —2.2 | |
| Lucknow | 96 | 80 | 0.0 | 2.8 | —3.3 | |
| Jhansi | 94 | 77 | 0.2 | 7.4 | +5.1 | |
| Agra | 98 | 84 | 0.0 | 1.0 | —2.7 | |
| Bareilly | 99 | 83 | 0.0 | 4.8 | —2.5 | |
| Dehra Dun | 88 | 73 | 2.1 | 11.6 | —0.3 | |
| Delhi | 101 | 84 | 0.0 | 3.1 | —1.2 | |
| Ambala | 99 | 75 | 0.3 | 5.8 | +0.5 | |
| Ludhiana | 92 | 77 | 0.2 | 7.8 | +3.3 | |
| Lahore | 94 | 80 | 0.3 | 2.4 | +0.1 | |
| Sialkot | 94 | 80 | 0.0 | 3.0 | —0.7 | |
| Rawalpindi | 102 | 72 | 0.5 | 2.2 | —0.9 | |
| Lyallpur | 99 | 84 | 0.0 | 4.1 | +2.6 | |
| Multan | 106 | 90 | 0.0 | 0.6 | —0.3 | |
| Srinagar | 88 | 63 | 0.6 | 0.9 | —0.7 | |
| Peshawar | 103 | 83 | 0.0 | 0.0 | —0.5 | |
| Dehra I. Khan | 100 | 83 | 0.0 | 0.4 | —0.5 | |
| Fort Sandeman | 98 | 77 | 0.0 | 1.7 | +0.8 | |
| Quetta | 93 | 65 | 0.0 | 0.0 | ..... | |
| Rangoon | 86 | 74 | 0.7 | 30.2 | +9.1 | |
| Khandwa | 84 | 75 | 0.2 | 4.7 | —1.9 | |
| Jubbulpore | 86 | 74 | 2.8 | 11.4 | +1.4 | |
| Nagpur | 87 | 77 | 0.3 | 14.5 | +3.7 | |
| BOMBAY | 87 | 75 | 0.2 | 18.7 | —4.0 | |
| Ahmednagar | 82 | 73 | 0.0 | 1.8 | —3.5 | |
| Poona | 81 | 73 | 0.1 | 10.9 | +5.3 | |
| Sholapur | 92 | 77 | T | 2.9 | —2.3 | |
| Hyderabad Dn. | 91 | 75 | T | 4.0 | —1.7 | |
| Bangalore | 82 | 66 | T | 4.0 | +0.4 | |
| Mysore | 82 | 69 | T | 4.6 | —1.4 | |
| Calicut | 88 | 78 | 0.1 | 43.7 | +4.4 | |
| Madras | 99 | 77 | 0.5 | 4.3 | +1.7 | |
| Shillong | 76 | 63 | 0.0 | 28.7 | +8.5 | |
| Darjeeling | 65 | 59 | 0.6 | 19.1 | —11.9 | |
| Simla | 69 | 60 | T | 9.3 | —0.9 | |
| Kodaikanal | 62 | 54 | T | 5.1 | +0.8 | |
| Colombo | 86 | 79 | 0.1 | 9.8 | +1.3 | |
| Bhavnagar | 82 | 76 | 2.5 | 20.9 | +14.6 | |
| Jacobabad | 109 | 90 | 0.0 | 0.0 | —0.3 | |
| Hyderabad Sind | 109 | 79 | 0.3 | 0.3 | —0.4 | |
| Ajmer | 88 | 84 | 1.0 | 2.2 | +2.2 | |
| Deesa | 85 | 76 | 0.6 | 7.0 | +3.6 | |
| Rajkot | 82 | 74 | 3.1 | 10.5 | +4.8 | |
| Ahmedabad | 79 | 76 | 6.1 | 14.6 | +8.7 | |
| Bhopal | 87 | 75 | 0.1 | 6.1 | ..... | |
| Akola | 86 | 74 | 1.0 | 7.5 | +1.2 | |
| Amraoti | 84 | 74 | 1.0 | 7.0 | —0.8 | |
| Indore | 85 | 73 | 0.1 | 8.2 | +0.9 | |
| Malegaon | 83 | 75 | 0.0 | 4.8 | —0.4 | |
| Mussoorie | 79 | 62 | 0.3 | 16.0 | +8.7 | |
| Mahableshwar | 66 | 63 | 8.0 | 87.1 | +27.7 | |
| Baroda | 67 | 78 | 0.1 | 2.1 | ..... | |
| Bahawalpur | 101 | 87 | 0.0 | 1.7 | +0.8 | |
| Belgaum | 77 | 70 | 2.5 | 19.6 | +9.5 | |
| Murree | 74 | 57 | 1.4 | 7.4 | +2.1 | |
| Cherrapunji | 72 | 65 | 0.3 | 120.3 | +11.7 | |
| Bijapur | 86 | 71 | 0.1 | 1.5 | —2.9 | |
| Khandalla | ... | ... | 3.1 | 75.7 | ..... | |
| Mount Abu | 73 | 69 | 1.3 | 8.2 | —0.2 | |
| Ootacamund | 61 | 54 | 0.1 | 14.7 | +7.1 | |
| Jodhpur | 100 | 81 | 0.5 | 0.6 | —1.4 | |

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A.P.

## *TOTAL RAINFALL STILL FOUR INCHES BELOW NORMAL*

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The following rainfall figures were recorded at the Colaba Observatory for the last 24 hours upto 8 a.m. to-day:—

Colaba 0.21"; St. George's Hospital 0.40"; J.J. Hospital 0.15" and Matunga 0.09". The total rainfall figures for the above places are 18.73", 17.07", 18.36" and 22.02".

There is still a deficit of 4 inches of rain to the normal total rainfall figure.

Maximum temperature was 86.9 degrees, being normal, while the minimum is 85.0 degrees, 2 degrees below normal.

Humidity in the air is 84 per cent that is one per cent in deficit.

### *Colaba Observatory, Bombay*

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. of 5th July, 1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.059 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.2 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 86.9 deg. (0.4 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 75.0 deg. (1.9 below normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 244 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 46 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9.
Rain in 24 hours 0.21 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 10.64"
Total rainfall during the year 18.80".
Weather remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5/7/1941

At 8 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.1 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.85 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.64 inches.

**For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.**

## Grierson Film For The F. A. B.

Students of the cinema will be happy to know that, thanks to the Film Advisory Board, they will soon get a chance to see a Grierson production.

John Grierson may well be described as the father of the short film, (though he is comparatively a young man). No book on art or history of films is without an elaborate reference to his classic short-film, "The Song of Ceylon". He also brought fame to the British G.P.O. Film Unit, which has been responsible for some exemplary productions in topical and propaganda lines.

Somehow, no Grierson picture has been shown in India so far—not even "The Song of Ceylon". Grierson is now in charge of the production activity of the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau; and a beautiful topical by the Bureau, "The Children from Overseas", will soon be released in Bombay by the Film Advisory Board.

It is a characteristic of Grierson's technique, to draw beauty from simplicity. This little picture is about children, the British children taken to the safety of hospitable Canada. One may thus look forward to a thing of beauty and joy in "The Children from Overseas"

## A Wadia Short For F. A. B.

Locally, the Wadia Studio has completed "Towards India's Defence" for the F.A.B. It is propaganda for the Indian Defence Saving Certificates, and has been rendered in the form of an interesting little domestic anecdote.

This is the second short-film that the Wadias have recently produced for the Board. The first one, "Here comes the Letter", is filmic advice to the relatives of Indian soldiers, to keep writing to their men at the Front.

## *Melvyn Douglas To Co-Star With Garbo For Third Time*

For the third time since he started his career in Hollywood Melvyn Douglas will play the leading male role opposite Greta Garbo in her new vehicle as yet untitled.

In both "As You Desire Me", a drama, and "Ninotchka", a comedy, the teaming of Garbo and Douglas was a happy combination. The new film is also a comedy with Garbo playing a dual role—that of two sisters. It is a modern story in which she wears a wardrobe of high style Adrian designed clothes. This is the first time she has worn glamour clothes in several years.

George Cukor, whose latest picture "A Woman's Face" was warmly received at the sneak preview in Hollywood, will direct the new Garbo comedy with Gottfried Reinhardt producing for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Maya Devi in Ashok Pictures' coming picture "Chandan"

Baby Saroja was entertained to tea by Mr. Baburao Pai of the Famous Pictures. She is second from the right. On either side are Mr. Chimanlal Desai and Rai Bhadur Chuni Lall.

## Maya Devi In 'Chandan'

Maya Devi, one of the brightest stars on the Indian films sky, shares stellar honors with Nazir, Kanta and Ashiq Hussein in Vishnu Cinetone's social, "Chandan."

Set against the romantic and colourful back-ground of Mount Abu and Bombay, "Chandan" is a tragedy which has a message to give to Indian society.

Maya essays the dramatic role of a society girl, who fell an easy prey to man's brutal passion and was betrayed. In despair she sought a watery grave—but did she succeed?

Her own life having been a tragedy, Maya's characterization in "Chandan" is, consequently, natural and realistic. She has lived the part in the true sense of the word.

## *MR. GUNE JOINS NAVAYUG FOLD*

The well-known cameraman Mr. Annasaheb Gune has recently joined 'Navayug' and already started the photography of their coming Hindi-Marathi film "Sangam". Mr. Gune was one of the associates of Baburao Painter in the Maharashtra Film Company. "Midnight Girl", "Lanka", "Baji Deshpande"—these three silent pictures of "Maharashtra" were photographed by him. With the advent of Talkies, Mr. Gune went to Poona and photographed "Shyamsunder", Saraswati Cinetone's first talkie. The credit of the fine photography of "Daxayadna", "Char Daravesha", "Manmayi Girl's School", and 'Wamaq Ezera" which were produced in Calcutta, also goes to Mr. Gune.

After this Mr. Gune directed "Vijayadashmi", "Ratnawali" and "Pandurang". These pictures which were produced at the "Pioneer Studio" of Calcutta and "Vel Pictures" of Madras became very popular in Tamil and Telugu Provinces.

The famous picture "Tukaram" which was produced by the "Central Studios" of Coimbatore owes much of its success to the skilful photography of Mr. Gune. Mr. Gune was the chief technician in the various studios of Calcutta and Madras.

Among the few Maharashtrians who have earned popularity as technicians in the Cinema Industry of other provinces, Mr. Gune holds a very important place. Recently Navayug has appointed him as their chief Cameraman, and "Sangam" will prove what a skilful photographer he is!

## Chimanlal Desai's New Concern

Mr. Chimanlal, B. Desai, who very recently resigned his Managing Directorship from the National Studios Ltd., is again at film production. The Muhurt of the first picture entitled "Khilouna," was performed with all the customary ceremonials on Thursday at the Ranjit Studios. The name of the concern is Amar Pictures and Mr. Surendra Desai, formerly producer at Sagar Movietone, and Production-in-charge of the International Picture "Rajnartaki." is at the helm of affairs.

The stars in the first picture "Khilouna" are Snehprapha, and P. Jairaj. They are supported by Satish, Pratima Devi and others. It is also reported that Kanayalal, who has earned a name as a character actor under the Sagar and National banner, will be included in the cast.

### Tamil Picture At Minerva

Bama films, have planned for a Tamil picture entitled "Jyotimalar" to be produced at Minerva Studio.

While Balasaraswathi of Balayogini fame is in the female lead, Dasiya Sangeetha thilakam V. E. S. Bhagwathar is composing the songs.

The production will go on into floors by the middle of July.

## *BABY SAROJA ENTERTAINED*

Mr. Baburao K. Pai, Managing Director, Famous Pictures Ltd., recently entertained Baby Saroja, the darling of the South Indian moviegoers, to a tea-party

The child artiste was very much pleased to meet Rai Bahadur Chunilal, Mr. Revashankar Pancholi, Mr. Bhandarkar, Mr. K. M. Modi, Mr. Baburao Patel, Mr. Chimanlal Desai, Mr. Jayantilal Thakore, Mr. B. P. Samant, Mr. Jagannath Patel, Mr Babubhai Munim and other leading film executives of the city who attended the function at the invitation of Mr. Pai.

## YOUR LIFE IS IN DANGER

(Continued from page 18)

and painstaking. Now that the season is on, there should be no lapses. Attacks this week had not been confined to one particular locality. They come from Khara Talao, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Tarwady, Parel and Dadar; and one from each locality. In the Arthur Road Hospital there are at present 54 cases of enteric fever, 23 being definitely diagnosed as typhoid and 31 being under observation.

The Municipal Health Staff is busy. Apart from propaganda work, there are ten senior medical Inspectors and 30 junior officers spread over the city cut up into ten districts. They will scour the city to give advice and assistance.

### *How To Prevent Spread Of Infection*

But they can do very little by themselves unless the public make this battle their own and fully co-operate with the Municipal authorities.

Once typhoid is discovered in any house, the inmates should be doubly careful. They should consider it necessary carefully to carry out the instructions issued by the Health authorities both as a measure of personal safety and as a public duty.

It is a great advantage to the patient and the community if the patient is sent to the Infectious Disease Hospital. But if for some reason, the patient cannot be so sent, he should be kept in a separate room which is bright, airy and has a convenient access to a lavatory.

Keep plenty of antiseptic lotion handy in the room. A cheap and effective antiseptic can be made by adding 8 ounces of phenoyle or cresol to one kerosene tin full of water.

The disinfection of stools, urine, sputum and of other discharges is of very great importance in preventing the spread of infection. A liberal use of the lotion should be encouraged.

The floor of the room, the clothes used by the patient, dishes, cups, spoons and other articles used by him should be carefully washed with lotion.

Those who nurse the sick should keep off the kitchen on account of the risk of contaminating the food.

All members of the household should be inoculated.

Convalescents from disease should carefully wash their hands with antiseptic lotion after passing stools or urine. They should not cook or handle articles of food and drink till permitted by the doctor.

# BANGALORE RACES

## Saturday's Results

BANGALORE, July 5.

The following are to-day's results:—

AMIR PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 1 Mile.

SAIF BAHADUR 8-12 L. S. Glyde ..... 1
SHERIFF 9-4 Sardar Khan 2
JAMUD AL IRAQ 7-12 A. G.. Khan ..... 3
MUTLAG 7-0 (cd. 7-5) Fakruddin ..... 4

Not run: Mahmood Beg, Good Luck.

Tote paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 16-8, and Rs. 19 for places.

SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

LAXMIDHAR 8-11 A. Roberts 1
BALTOI 9-4 Shanker ..... 2
GUINDY PARK 8-3 E. Britt 3
EMINENT 9-3 W. J. Sibbritt 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 37 for win, Rs. 17 and Rs. 16 for places.

APPOLLO CUP.—Distance 1 Mile.

EAGER TIT 9-4 J. W. Brace 1
RATHAVON 7-6 N. Whiteside 2
SHAHENSHAH 7-13 S. J. Meekings ..... 3
CATALAN 7-9 W. J. Sibbritt 4

Not run: Zenith.

Tote paid Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 29 and Rs. 47-8 for places.

NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR MEMORIAL CUP.—Distance 1 Mile 3 Furlongs.

GAZAL 9-2 M. O'Neale ..... 1
ATTAF BEG 8-10 Baba Khan 2
ARAB KING 7-13 N. Whiteside 3
ROMANTIC PRINCE 7-12 A. Roberts ..... 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 93-8 for win, Rs. 28-8, Rs. 33 and Rs. 42-8 for places.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 Mile 3 Furlongs.

WINGED TIGER 7-8 A. Roberts 1
PETEE 7-13 J. H. Evans ..... 2
HOTHOUSE 8-4 W. J. Sibbritt 3
FRESH WATER 8-2 T. Burn 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 48-8 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 22 and Rs. 57-8 for places.

TURF PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs

NANICE 9-3 E. Britt ..... 1
CANDLESTICK 8-10 A. Clarke 2
SIR AMOS 9-4 J. W. Brace 3
OCEAN FLIGHT 8-8 C. Brown 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 42-8 for win, Rs. 18-8, Rs. 26 and Rs. 38-8 for places.

AMIR PLATE (Div. I.).—Distance 7 Furlongs.

MARZUQ AL MULUK 8-7 M. O'Neale ..... 1
MUZHIR 8-7 W. J. Sibritt ..... 2
SAIDAN 9-2 T. Burn ..... 3
GALLANT BOY 8-7 H. Mcquade 4

Not run: Prince Feisal, Double Height.

Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 17 Rs. 32-8 and Rs. 44 for places.

GUINDY PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs

GLEN ROSEN 8-8 J. H. Ermer 1
HIGHLAND SPRIG 9-2 A. Roberts ..... 2
DESERT NIGHT 9-1 J. R. Elliott ..... 3
BLACK MAGIC 7-5 N. Whiteside 4

Not run: Fortunate Lad, Leh, Marina.

Tote paid Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 52-8 for places.—A. P.

## Calcutta Football

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Following are results of First Division Football League matches played to-day:—

Mohanbagan Nil; Mohamadan Sporting nil.

East Bengal two; E. B. R. nil.

Custom two; Kalighat nil.

Aryans nil; Sporting Union nil.—A. P.

# W. I. A. A. ADMINISTRATION CRITICISED

The 21st annual general meeting of the Western India Automobile Association was held at its offices on Friday evening. Mr. S. Guevrek, President of the Association, was in the chair.

The Administration of the association came in for severe criticism at the hands of Prof. G. C. Daruwalla and Mr. A. Macrae.

A frank and direct criticism of the working of the Association and the policy of the Managing Committee was started by Professor J. C. Daruvala. Criticising items of expenditure he stressed the need for retrenchment in establishment charges of the head office and the various branch offices, as this item was out of proportion both to the income and the amount of office work necessary as it amounted to nearly Rs. 58,000 per annum. He pointed out that though the Committee had appointed Retrenchment Sub-Committees nothing so far had been done in the matter and suggested the appointment of another Sub-Committee containing some non-Committee members to go into the matter and suggest suitable reduction in the expenditure.

He strongly condemned the large amount paid to the Solicitors to scrutinise proxies as this work could have been conveniently carried out by office-bearers of the association.

The inefficiency of car-park attendants, the waste of money on the Association's hire car W5, which is unnecessary as taxis are easily available in Bombay and the stopping of the Bulletin after the Committee had made a hash of the former magazine, all came in for strong criticism wherein Professor Daruvala's remarks were strongly supported by the following speaker Mr. Macrae who also criticised the Committees taking undue advantage of proxy forms for elections to the Committee and referred to a year of masterly inactivity that the Committee had observed. Bad driving and bad roads, which should require more attention of the Committee seems to have been overlooked, and other members joined in the discussion laying emphasis on these points.

The President in replying to Mr. Daruwalla stated that it was humanly impossible for a car park attendant, who had to mind hundreds of cars to detect pilfering of loose article left in cars.

## The Gazette Of India

SIMLA, July 5.

A regulation to amend the Defence of India Act 1939 in its application to British Baluchistan is published.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT: Consulate-General, Consulates for France at Calcutta and Bombay and offices of the Honorary Consular Agents for France at Chittagong, Cochin (British), Karachi and at Madras are closed

Captain R. K. M. Saker is posted as British Trade Agent at Gyatuse.

British and Indian interests on the Greek mainland will be looked after by the authorities of the U.S.A.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT: It is announced that persons normally employed as motor mechanics shall be deemed to be technical personnel for the purposes of the National Service (Technical personnel) Ordinance.— A. P.

## FOREIGN MARKETS

Bombay: July 5.

All London markets remained closed as usual. New York cotton prices are unavailable.

# 700,000 NAZI CASUALTIES

(Continued from page 13)

pulsed numerous attacks by enemy tank units.

In the second half of the day, after strong aerial preparation, the enemy succeeded in making our units withdraw several kilometres towards the east. Fierce and uninterrupted fighting on the River Beresina is developing unfavourably for the enemy. His repeated attempts to cross the Beresina were repulsed by our troops.

## Nazi Attacks Broken

Throughout the day, stubborn fighting took place near Tarnopol, where considerable mechanised units of the enemy attempted to break the front of our troops towards the south-east. In the course of this fighting, our troops again showed firmness and stubbornness and repulsed attacks by superior forces of the enemy.

During the day, our air force struck at enemy aerodromes and enemy mechanised units, containing their advance and inflicting heavy losses on them. According to later reports. Our air force shot down on Thursday 62 enemy airplanes."

German dive-bombers paved the way for the panzer units that crossed the Beresina river east of Minsk, states the Official German News Agency.

"After the first German tank had reached the eastern bank, Soviet attempted to prevent further advance by assembling their armoured vehicles and bringing up reinforcements by rail."

It says, "Soon after the tank battle of the eastern bank of the river had begun, dive-bombers intervened carrying out a devastating attack on enemy tanks. A passage was thus forced for further German advance. Attacks were also directed against trains carrying tanks.

The German advance to the east makes a great demand on the arms service in the rear, says the Official German News Agency.

Enormous quantities of munition supplies and fuel must be brought up to the troops fighting at the front and the wounded must be transported back. Conditions under which these actions have to be carried out are extremely difficult, as the Soviets have blown up many bridges: so great detours must be made. Heavy motor lorries of reinforcements often get held up in the sand or have to be hauled out of mud.

## Planes Transferred From France To East

As early as the eighth day of the fighting with Russia, the Nazi High Command was forced to transfer planes urgently from France to the eastern front.

This, states the "Isvestia's" correspondent at the front, was revealed by interrogation of members of the crew of a Junkers bomber which was forced to land in the Russian lines on Tuesday.

They said that the planes transferred were thrown immediately into battle. They themselves only left the Western front on Monday morning. The mechanic belonging to the plane had just been killed in the battle against the British, they said. A new mechanic was provided and the crew was ordered to leave their base near Paris and fly to an aerodrome near Cracow, they landed there late on Monday afternoon and went into the air against Russia the next day.

Lepel which is mentioned for the first time in the Russian communiques is some 90 miles north-east of Minsk, near the junction of the Beresina and Dvina rivers and abouut 30 miles inside the Soviet's 1939 frontier with Poland.

The German High Command claimed on Friday night that 20,000 men of the Soviet army still surrounded near Minsk have deserted after shooting their political commissars."

# SPANISH CONTINGENT AGAINST RUSSIA

## Algeciras Governor Appointed To Command Expeditionary Force

VICHY, July 5.

**General Munoz Grande, Governor of Algeciras, has been appointed to command the Spanish Expeditionary Force against Russia and is leaving immediately, says a Madrid dispatch to the Vichy News Agency.—Reuter.**

# TURKISH PREMIER'S SPEECH JAMMED

## Radio Black-out Of References To Churchill And Britain

ANKARA, July 4.

Heavy jamming, especially during references to Mr. Churchill and Turkish relations with Britain, interfered with the Prime Minister, Doctor Saydam's speech broadcast from the national assembly on the Neo-German-Turkish Pact.

Doctor Saydam declared, "The Treaty is not an artificial requirement of a passing phase but an essential document which gives complete expression to a natural and continuous situation. The atmosphere of sincerity and reciprocal goodwill during the negotiations can be cited as a strong justification of my words."

British moderation and foresight in handling the Iraqi situation and her guarantee of Iraqi independence were worthy of Turkish praise and congratulation, he said. Turkey's attitude of neutrality in the Russo-German conflict conformed to her Treaty obligations and was bound to be followed from the point of view of Turkey's interests.

Closing his reference to Britain's attitude towards the Turkish-German Treaty, Dr. Saydam described it as "an unique demonstration of confidence from a nation of gentlemen."

Dr. Saydam added that the great crisis sweeping the face of the earth had now reached the borders of Turkey whose farseeing attitude at the beginning of the year had been justified by recent events.

In the light of those good results, the relations bewteen Turkey and Germany and the practical revival of Turco-German friendship came first.

In reiterating their earnest wishes that the future line-up in the Balkans would be based on the principle of the independence of those countries, Turkey was in possession of satisfactory indications that this would be so.—Reuter.

## Russians Not Collapsing Against Nazi Drive, Says U. S. Paper

NEW YORK, July 4.

"There appears no evidence that the Russians are collapsing under the fearful impact of the German drive," writes the "Washington Post" on Friday.

"Evidence points to the opposite conclusion, namely, that the Red Army fought fiercely and has managed to escape from the German encircling movement."—Reuter.

## Czech Economist Dead

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The death occurred yesterday, after a short illness at Singapore, of Dr. Vaclav Rojt, a leader of Czechoslovaks in East Asia and an eminent economist, according to information received at Batanagar.—A.P.

The Duke of Aosta who surrendered is seen walking with a British Major-General down from his cave where he lived in the mountain side at Amba Alagi.

Dr. Bawa Kartar Singh, M.A., SC.D. (Cantab), SC.D. (Dub.), F.I.C., I.E.S. (Retd.), Head of the Department of Chemistry, University of Allahabad, has been awarded the Doctor of Science degree by the University of Cambridge in appreciation of his valuable research work in Stereo-Chemistry and Organic Chemistry.

# MYSORE CONGRESS SCORES ON PROHIBITION ISSUE

## Move For Gradual Introduction And Appointing Committee To Recommend Measure Passed

BANGALORE, July 5.

**The Mysore State Congress obtained their second victory over Government to-day in the Mysore Legislative Council when the House adopted a resolution moved by a Congress member recommending to the Government to take immediate steps for the gradual introduction of prohibition throughout the State and to appoint a committee to suggest suitable measures for making good the loss in excise revenue caused thereby.**

The Minister for Finance and Revenue said that if this scheme was going to be a success it was essential that the ground should be properly prepared. There should be considerable amount of propaganda before legislation could be brought in this direction.

The Government was in entire sympathy with this resolution. The Minister would ask those who sponsored the resolution to form a committee of their own and the Government would give them all the facilities they possibly could. They could submit their report to the Government which the Government would take into consideration.

The resolution was pressed to a division and was declared passed. A poll was demanded which revealed that 33 voted for and 29 against.

The Mysore Legislative Council adjourned 'sine die'.—A. P.

# Punjab Mail Murder Sequel

## BOMBAY C. I. D. TAKE SUSPECT INTO CUSTODY WHILE WATCHING FOOT-BALL MATCH AT COOPERAGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**The Bombay C I. D. arrested yesterday evening Abdul Kader Khan, a young Pathan on suspicion of being involved in the murder of S. R. Rustomji, a Parsi salesman, when the latter was travelling in the Punjab Mail between Nasik and Hoshangabad on June 26 last.**

The suspect was arrested while witnessing the football match at the Cooperage when the C. I. D. surprised him and took him into custody.

It is said that after the murderous act was committed the police in their search found two garments in the compartment where the deceased was found lying in a pool of blood.

One of the garments bore a particular laundry-mark. Both garments were sent to Bombay and with the help of the laundryman the police succeeded in tracing the suspect.

The suspect was placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, this morning by Sub-Inspector Khan, when orders were issued to remand him into police custody for the police to complete the enquiries.

### *ZAFRULLAH IN PATNA*

PATNA, July 5.

Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan Judge designate, Federal Court, arrived here this morning. He is staying with Sir Sultan Ahmed for the day and will leave for Simla to-night.—A. P.

## ALLEGED MURDER OF CONGRESSMAN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ramsing Devsing, a Sikh shopkeeper, was arrested yesterday by Sub-Inspector Khan of the Bombay C. I. D. in connection with the alleged murder of a Congress volunteer at Amritsar.

The facts of the case, as stated in Court, are that about two months back there was a strike in Amritsar during which the deceased volunteer had approached the shop-keeper asking him to close his shop. His request not being complied with there was an altercation between the two, resulting, as alleged, in the murder of the deceased.

After the murder, the suspect was absconding till he was arrested yesterday by Sub-Inspector Khan. He was placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court this morning, when orders remanding him into custody were passed.

## MAN SENTENCED AT NAGPUR FOR COLD BLOODED MURDER

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, July 4.

Disagreeing with the majority opinion of the assessors, Mr. A. L. Khan, Sessions Judge, Nagpur, sentenced one Krishna to death in what is known as the Katol Murder Case.

According to the prosecution story, on April 1 last, Krishna is alleged to have dealt heavy axe blows to Chintaman while the latter was returning from a field because Chintaman refused to accompany the accused to bring back his wife from Bisnoor after her continued absence of nearly seven years.

In the course of his judgment, the learned judge remarked that there was hardly room for benefit of doubt, because the shirt has been found by the Imperial Serologist to contain stains of human blood and no explanation is forthcoming as to how so many stains of blood came to be present on the shirt of the accused which was seized from his person on the very next day of murder.

Disagreeing with the majority opinion of the assessors, the learned judge remarked that the reasons given by those who hold the accused not guilty, show the confusion of their minds in weighing the evidence. The Judge further remarked that as regards sentence, there is no extenuating circumstance. It is a cold-blooded murder by the man who remained in ambush waiting for his victim to return from the field.

### *Bengal Elections To Be Postponed?*

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The Bengal Government were asked by the Central Government whether general elections to Bengal Legislature should be held this year.

It is gathered in political circles that the Bengal Government have forwarded their views in favour of the postponement of the elections at least for a year.—O. P

### *War Risk Advisory Committee*

SIMLA, July 5.

A meeting of the newly constituted committee to advise the Government on the working of War Risk (goods) Insurance Ordinance has been called for on July 14, at Bombay. Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar will preside and the Commerce Secretary, Sir Alan Lloyd will be present.—A. P.

Mr. P. J. Griffiths, member of the Board of Central Information, who has been specially deputed by the Central Government to establish liaison between the Provincial and Central Governments on publicity matters, was in Patna for the past two days. He held discussions with the officers concerned of the Government of Bihar.


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*At Tamilnadu Conference*

# "Congress Must Merge Itself Into Hindu Mahasabha"

## Dr. Moonje On "Failure" Of Gandhian Principles

### Uncompromising Opposition To Pakistan: Dr. Naidu Wants Well-Knit Hindudom

TIRUVANNAMALAI, July 5.

**A STRONG PLEA FOR THE CONGRESS TO MERGE ITSELF IN THE HINDU MAHASABHA AND WORK TOGETHER WITH THE COMBINED STRENGTH OF BOTH THE ORGANISATIONS FOR ACHIEVING THE POLITICAL GOAL OF INDIA WAS MADE BY DR. B. S. MOONJE, PRESIDING OVER THE TAMILNADU PROVINCIAL HINDU MAHASABHA CONFERENCE THIS AFTERNOON.**

### *FATE OF UNITY*

After tracing the history of the Congress from its inception, Dr. Moonje said: "Congress agitation during the last 20 years was reared up on four-fold foundations. That is, on Hindu-Muslim unity, non-violence, removal of untouchability and Charkha. When the Muslim demand of Pakistan has been ceremoniously presented to the Government and to the Hindus as an article of their faith, how can Hindu-Muslim unity be now brought about and who is there who can bring it about, not excluding even Mahatma Gandhi? The Muslims have now made it quite impossible for anybody to talk and think in terms of Hindu-Muslim unity."

NON-VIOLENCE ISSUE

"As for the non-violence of the Congress," he said, "it is now drawing upon all that that it is a sheer impracticability. Staunch followers of Mahatma Gandhi like Mr. Munshi and Acharaya Kripalani and others have found it, or are on the way to find it, impossible to remain conscientious members of the Congress, mostly because of Mahatma Gandhi's conception of non-violence and Hindu-Muslim unity. The shock of the Hindu-Muslim riots at Dacca and Ahmedabad have been so great and so telling in their effect that the sand beneath the conviction of Mahatma Gandhi himself in respect of non-violence is fast slipping away."

Regarding untouchability there is hardly a leader of any note among the so-called untouchables who is not prepared to find fault with Mahatma Gandhi, in spite of his whole-hearted devotion to this cause

As for the Charkha, Mahatma Gandhi has still faith in it. He is constantly appealing for the intensive manufacture of Charkha. If there should ever happen a clash—which God forbid—between a Peace Brigade armed with Charkas on one side and a violent brigade armed with rifles on the other, one can only shudder to think of the result. Thus it would be seen the whole foundation of Congress has been wiped out of existence. It is, therefore, quite in the fitness of things that the Hindu Mahasabha should step in to fill the gap and provide an organisation within which and through which the Hindus should now work.

The Muslims have completely and aggressively separated themselves and the Hindus have now left no alternative other than that they should also, as a sheer necessity and inevitability work as Hindus.

CALL TO CONGRESS

Proceeding Dr. Moonje said: "The Hindu Mahasabha defines nationalism as Hindu nationalism and Muslims and other non-Hindu communities as minority communities residing in India. It is prepared to provide for the protection of their religions and languages. As regards political rights and privileges the Hindu Mahasabha in its conception of democracy does not make any distinction among the nations of India on the basis of their religions. Every national to whatever religion he may belong will have one vote in the system of general electorate and every national will have his legitimate share of political privileges and rights.

**The time has come for the transformation of Congress into the Hindu Mahasabha so that they** may combine together and carry on the struggle for getting Swaraj and Independence even inspite of the obstruction of the Muslims, should they be still inclined to come in our way.

The Hindu Mahasabha appeals for the co-operation of all in their endeavour to secure Swaraj and Independence of the country, which are the common objectives of all.

PAKISTAN OPPOSED

Condemning the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan, Dr. Moonje said: "Let there be no mistake about this. No section of the Hindus, to whatever organisation they might belong would ever be prepared to tolerate it. They would go to their utmost to fight against the idea of Pakistan. There can be no compromise about it. And there will be relentless and uncompromising opposition to Pakistan".

Referring to the war, Dr Moonje criticised, Mahatma Gandhi's advice of self-immolation in preference to violent resistance and said: "We have to organise for the defence of India on the basis of the western scientific system of organised violence. We must take full advantage of the opportunities that the Government is giving us for militarisation. We must join the army in large numbers. We must crowd the recruiting booths both for sepoys and officers. We must insist upon the Government that in the army the proportion of the Hindus must not be less than 75 per cent and that of Muslims not more than 25 per cent. The Hindus must resolve to take upon their own shoulders the entire responsibility of defence of India, in co-operation and association with the British Government Therefore, the Hindu Mahasabha offers unconditional co-operation to the British Government in the realisation of its objective of militatisation of the Hindus".

Concluding Dr. Moonje exhorted Hindu youths to join the Ramasena (volunteer corps) which he said should be properly trained and organised so as to form the second line of national defence.

### STRONG AND WELL-KNIT HINDUDOM

"A strong well-knit and well-developed Hindudom will alone be the basis of freedom of this country. It is the Hindus who will, beyond any doubt, instinctively stand for the unity, indivisibility and freedom of this country", observed Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, declaring open the second annual conference of the Tamilnadu Provincial Hindu Mahasabha this afternoon.

"We Hindus, claim", said Dr. Naidu, "This land of Hindustan from the Himalayas to the seas as our motherland and holyland. Hindustan is the only land on earth, which the Hindus can claim as their ancestral homeland".

It was the Hindus, he said, who in their religion, in their traditions and social institutions had given unity and homogeneity to this country. They would strive for the integrity and freedom of their motherland. Hindus, he declared, stood for equality of treatment, justice and democracy. They were prepared to give equal rights of citizenship to all non Hindus, who regarded Hindustan as their homeland. He invited the free and voluntary co-operation and assistance of all non-Hindus in the struggle for the freedom of their homeland.

TO RESIST AGGRESSION

Concluding Dr. Naidu reiterated the Hindu Mahasabha's resolve for the militarisation of the country and said it was the duty of every Hindu to defend and protect the country both from internal and external aggression. "We do not accept or follow", added Mr. Naidu, "the philosophy of meekly submitting to evil or melting the heart of an aggressor in the fire of love and suffering."

PRESIDENT'S PROCESSION

Dr. B. S. Moonje, who arrived there this morning was taken in procession through the main streets of Tiruvannamalai in a decorated car.—A. P.

# Munshi To Start New Party

BOMBAY, July 5.

**It is learnt that Mr. K. M. Munshi is getting in touch with the leaders of Hindu, Muslim, and other communities in the country in order to explore the possibilities of establishing an "Akhand-Hindustan" front.**

### Object Of Organisation

**The object of the new organisation it is stated, will be to mobilise public opinion against the proposal for the vivisection of the country and to see what steps should be taken by the people for the maintenance of internal security in the country in the event of any untoward happenings.**

### No Truck With Communalism

**It is stated that Mr. Munshi will not seek any communal party affiliations.—A.P.**

# MURAPARA RIOTING CASE

### *Why Police Opened Fire On Mob*

DACCA, July 5.

The hearing has commenced before Mr. R. S. T. John, extra Additional District Magistrate, of the Murapara Rioting Case, in which several members of a police party, including a European officer, were attacked and injured by a mob, and one of the latter was killed and two others injured as a result of police firing.

The three accused in the case —Rahamat.. Sultan and Muzaffar Hossain—are being prosecuted on a charge of rioting with dangerous weapons and causing grievous hurt.

The prosecution alleged that there was an old dilapidated structure in the homestead land of Rai Bahadur K. C. Banerjee, M.L.C. at Murapara (police station Rupganj). That structure was claimed by a section of Muslims as a mosque. In July 1940 several inhabitants of the surrounding villages headed by Haji Abdul Kader, started an agitation for offering "Nemaj" in that alleged mosque. On July 26 (Friday) a large number of Moslems cut a portion of the shrubs that had grown around the alleged mosque and thereafter announced by beat of drums in several neighbouring villages that "Jumma" prayer would be offered at that mosque on Friday next, and asked the villagers to muster strong on the occasion.

On receipt of this information, the District Magistrate issued an order under Sec., 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting entry into that structure. On Friday next (September 2), at about 1 p.m. nearly 3,000 Moslems headed by Mr. J. R. Chitham, I.P., Sub-Divisional Police Officer of Narainganj and consisting of one Circle Inspector two Sub-Inspectors and 17 Constables were deputed to the village.

WHY FIRE WAS OPENED

The police party requested the crowd not to proceed towards the mosque, but the latter did not pay heed to their requests and defying the order under Sec., 144 Cr. P.C. began to pelt brick-bats at the police party. As a result of this mob attack Mr. Chitham, Mr. J. C. Dev-Gupta, the Circle Inspector, Mr. A. Khaleque, the Officer-in-Charge of Rupganj Police Station and 11 constables were seriously injured. The police were then compelled to open fire, which resulted in one of the rioters being killed and two others injured. The mob thereupon dispersed.—A. P.

### *MORE STABBINGS AT DACCA*

DACCA, July 5.

One person was stabbed at Nawabganj at about noon today and the alleged assailant was arrested.

A beggar was injured yesterday in the same locality in a stray assault.

The total number of arrests made in connection with riots in the city since Jue 26 is now 549.

Most of the Educational institutions and shops continue to remain closed and the annual police parade, fixed for July 7, has been postponed.—A. P.

### Air Raid Shelters Plan For Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The scheme drawn up by the Corporation of Calcutta on the suggestion of the Revenue Department, Government of Bengal, for provision of temporary shelters for the people, who may be rendered homeless by air attacks and also of their feeding, was discussed at a conference at the Bengal Secretariat this morning The Hon. Sir B. P. Singh Roy presided.—A. P.

## Monsoon Havoc From Bombay To Bengal!

# Cyclone Hits Bhavnagar

## Railway Authorities Blamed

### GUJERAT MAIL UNNECESSARILY DETAINED AT SAYAN; PASSENGERS' TELEGRAM TO TRAFFIC MANAGER

(From A Correspondent).

SAYAN, July 5.,

Gujrat Mail which left Ahmedabad on Tuesday night has been detained at Sayan near Surat since yesterday noon. Many other trains were detained on both sides of Surat yesterday.

There were very heavy rains this morning. The sky is cloudy and it is expected to rain any moment. Enquiries from railway authorities reveal big breaches on the railway lines from Broach onwards at a number of places. Between Surat, Udhna, Billimora, Navsari and Kim Kosamba, the line is unworkable.

Important passengers travelling by Gujrat Mail have sent the following telegram to the General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Bombay: "Gujrat Mail reached here thirteen o'clock yesterday when Surat line was clear. One train left for Surat half an hour before. Our train was detained on flimsy pretext of less water in the engine. The engine went for water to Surat at thirteen o'clock returning four hours after. The delay was inexplicable. Even thereafter the train was detained for hours unnecessarily with the result the rain water accumulated on the line. Due to negligence of the authorities the mail passengers have been detained causing great inconvenience, harassment and losses. Please take immediate steps to take us to Bombay. Also institute enquiry".

All passengers are safe.

## *WIDESPREAD RAINS IN KATHIAWAR*

### *Cyclone Causes Damage In Bhavnagar*

BOMBAY, July 5.

There have been widespread rains practically in all parts of Kathiawar, according to reports received here.

In Bhavnagar State damage is understood to have been caused by cyclonic weather. The Bombay Mail this afternoon did not arrive there and it is presumed that there may have been a breach on the line.

Rajkot had about half an inch of rain.

Wardha had a record rain in these five days of twenty inches, maximum on one day being six inches. This covers half yearly average.

## Rainy Week In Suburbs

(From Our Correspondent)

KHAR, July 5.

The Suburban area experienced a heavy downpour during the last week, with the consequence that small huts and sheds of poor people have collapsed, leaving men without any shelter.

The ordinary resident experienced inconvenience due to bad condition of roads especially lanes. The loss to certain vegetable and fruit gardens in the Northern area is reported to be heavy owing to the strong gust of wind which continued to blow for three days successively. Fortunately, no loss of life is reported.

The scarcity of vegetables, milk and certain other necessities has made the prices to soar very high with the result that the poor as well as the middle class people find it very difficult to purchase these necessities. However, the respite which is being experienced since Friday gives hopes for normal conditions to be restored.

## Tansa Lake Overflows

**The Tansa Lake, Bombay's prime source of water supply, over-flowed in three days' time this week. It actually began to overflow at 2-30 a.m. on July 4.**

**Usually it takes two months for the Tansa Lake to fill up. The Lake was constructed in 1886 and there has never been a time in the past when the water in the lake overflowed in such a short space of time.**

## *'DISTRESSED' SCHOOLS' PLEA*

CALCUTTA, July 5.

As many as 26 high schools in the district of Bakerganj have been damaged by the terrific cyclone that swept over the district on the night of May 25, according to information received in the office of the Inspector of Schools, Bakerganj range.

This information has been passed on to the University of Calcutta with a request to issue a general permission to the schools situated in the Sadar, Patuakhali and Bhola sub-divisions to utilise their reserve fund money for reconstructing the damaged school buildings and for doing whatever else is necessary. The University has also been asked if it would be possible for them to make a free gift of a number of University publications to the distressed schools.

The University has, it is learnt assented to the suggestion of the Inspector of Schools for utilising a part of the reserve funds of the schools for building purposes.—A. P.

## House Collapse In Chittagong Village

CHITTAGONG, July 5.

A public hall, a mosque and a school building are reported to have tumbled down in the Satkania Circle as a sequel to heavy fall of rain during the last few days.

The rivers of Sankha, Dalu, Tankabati and Hanger are in spate deluging a number of villages. District Board roads are submerged in water about ten feet deep, and the flood water entered the record room of the Satkania Munsiff's Court. Many houses have also collapsed. About 50 per cent. people of this area have been rendered shelterless, and 80 per cent cattle without fodder.—United Press.

Hindus taking their sacred bath at Chowpatty on Ashada Ekadasi day.

## Breaches On G. I. P. Expected To Be Cleared By Monday

### All Held-Up Trains On B. B. & C. I. Arrive At Bombay Central

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**The enormous havoc created by the heavy rains, on the G. I. P. Railway line, between Kalyan and Vangani is revealed in a communique issued by the authorities, to-day.**

**While two breaches have been repaired, three more remain. It is expected that all the blocks will be cleared by Monday, 7th July.**

The slips and landslides were so gigantic that they carried away four overhead electric structures and covered 300 feet of ground, burying both the tracks. In another place an electric locomotive was buried. A network of bridges were left only with a bare skeleton, the earth work being completely scattered.

Gangs of workers under the supervision of the Chief Engineer and the Deputy Chief Engineer and eight other engineers are doing the repair work throughout day and night. Now that the rains have held off, or at any rate temporarily, the repair work, it is hoped, will be greatly facilitated and speeded up.

NORMAL WORKING IN NORTH-EAST LINE

A Press communique issued by the G.I.P. Railway authorities states:—

"During yesterday, working on the G.I.P. Railway on the North-East section was normal. '9 Down' Madras Mail and '35 Down' Madras Express were despatched last night 'via' Manmad and Dhond. Similarly, '10 Up' Madras Mail and '36 Up' Madras Express were diverted 'via' Dhond and Manmad.

This morning, '39 Up' Nagpur Express has been delayed at Bhusaval.

"Seven Down' Mail which left Bombay on Tuesday by the B. B. and C. I. route returned to Bombay Central at 7-45 p.m. last evening. Refunds of fares were given to all passengers who asked for them, or alternatively, their tickets were extended.

"On the South-East section, out of five blocks on the ghats, two have been cleared, and it is hoped to clear the remaining blocks by Monday, 7th July.

"Six Up goods train was received into Bombay yesterday, and six Down goods train was despatched in the direction of North-east. No goods train left for the South-east.

"The B. B. and C. I. Up Frontier Mail which was due at Bombay Central at 6-15 a.m., yesterday morning, arrived at Victoria Terminus at 4-25 p.m.

"The Down Line between Kalyan and Vangani on the South-east section has been subjected to unprecedented floods and has been badly scared in many places. The Up line was also similarly affected. The Down Road in Badlapur yard was undermined for a distance of 200 feet.

"As regards the blocks on the ghat section on the South-east line, a major slip occurred at the Poona end of No. 20 tunnel between milage 72 and 73 Bombay. This landslide covered 300 feet and buried both tracks, carrying away four overhead electric structures. There was a fall of boulders and other minor slips near Lonavla, which seriously damaged the track.

The North-East section was damaged by excessive floods upto milage 33 1|2 from Bombay. A major slip occurred at the cutting, at the face of No. 2 tunnel Thull Ghat, blocking both the roads and burying an electric locomotive.

ALL B. B. TRAINS BROUGHT BACK

"On the B. B. and C. I. Railway", states a communique issued by the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities, "there are now no Passenger trains held up by the breaches, as

(Continued on page 28)

JAYAVASIKARNI

Wear our Talisman for health, better prosperity, etc. to be relieved from black magic and all doshas. Cost :Rs. 2-8 V.P As. 7

HANUMAN ASHRAMAM.
Tiruttani. S. India

# MONSOON HAVOC

(Continued from page 27)

all the trains have either been brought back to the starting station or sent on to the destination. The Down Kathiawar Mail, the Down Frontier Mail and the G. I. P. Down Calcutta Mail which left Bombay on the 1st returned to Bombay Central last night. 4 Up Frontier Mail and Up Kathiawar Mail left Delhi and Viramgam respectively on the 1st instant were brought into Surat last night and have been diverted to G. I. P. Railway 'via' Amalner, they should arrive Bombay to-night.

"Though Rail communication has since been opened between Bombay and Bulsar with single line working at certain points, a daily passenger train service will be run from Sunday stopping at all stations between Virar and Bulsar to timings which will be notified later.

Booking of goods traffic has also been re-opened over this section.

"The position regarding the breaches between Bulsar and Baroda remains as previously reported. and Railway Telegraph communication is still interrupted. Access between Surat and Bombay can be obtained via Tapti Valley and G.I.P. Railways."

The weather brightened up in the morning and towards noon but at 2-30 p.m., the sky was again overcast with clouds.

## B. B. & C. I. Shuttle Services

BOMBAY July 5.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway announce that on account of the breaches in the track the following shuttle services will run daily with effect from 6th July 1941:—

(a) Bombay Central-Bulsar shuttle service: Bombay Central dep. 16-30 hrs. Bulsar arr. 23-10 hrs.; Bulsar dep. 6-30 hrs. Bombay Central arr. 13-25 hrs.

(b) Virar-Palghar shuttle service: Virar dep. 16 hrs. Palghar arr. 17-20 hrs. Palghar dep. 2-45 hrs. Virar arr. 3-55 hrs.

The Virar-Palghar service is run to connect with the electric suburban service.—A. P.

### BREACHES ON BULSAR-BARODA SECTIONS.

BULSAR, July, 5.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bulsar, wires:—

Due to breaches on the Bulsar-Baroda sections, train services are disorganised. Communications are not likely to be restored for a week.—A. P.

## Udvada-Utran Service Dislocated

BOMBAY, July 5.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bulsar, wires:—"Due to heavy and incessant rains the Railway lines between Udvada and Utran has been submerged and breached at several points. Train service has been disorganised and transhipment is not possible. Restoration of through communication is uncertain and is not expected in the next 24 hours as rain persists."—A.P.

## 'Madras Mail' Arrives Seven Hours Late

MADRAS, July 5.

As fresh landslides are reported to have occurred on the Poona-Bombay main line, the Bombay Mail which left Madras last night will run through a circuitous route and consequently it is subject to delay. The Bombay Mail due to arrive in Madras this morning is also arriving late by about seven hours.—A P.

### BOMBAY MAILS DELIVERED AFTER FOUR DAYS

NEW DELHI, July 5.

After a break of four days during which Railway communications between Delhi and Bombay were interrupted mails from Bombay were delivered here to-day.—A. P.

### TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Telegraphic communication to all stations, except Karachi, Kathiawar and Gujarat, has been restored.

## Tapti In Floods—Parts Of Surat Submerged

SURAT, July 5.

Nineteen inches of rain in as many hours fell here since yesterday afternoon, the heaviest fall being during the night. Low-lying localities as also the main bazars and thoroughfares have been flooded. Water entering many grain, cloth and provision stores causing damage to stocks. The Dedtalavadi locality, inhabited by Harijans and Muslims was completely submerged causing damage. There has been no loss of life.

The Tapti River is in floods owing to heavy rains in Khandesh. Rain continues unabted though less in intensity.—A. P.

## Lightning Kills Woman And Sheep

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: July: 1.

A shepherdess and 17 sheep were stricken by lightning this morning at Wadhwan and died on the spot.

To-day the Mail train from Bombay side missed connections at Viramgam. It is believed the line has been damaged owing to rains beyond Viramgam.

## "League Week" Every Three Months In U. P.

LUCKNOW, July 5.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League held at Mahmudabad House under the presidentship of Nawab Mohd. Ismail Khan, M.L.A., it was decided to observe a "League Week" every third month with a view to popularising League ideals among the Muslim masses.

The meeting also passed a resolution urging the All-India Muslim League to take steps to allay the anxiety of the Muslim masses concerning the position of the Islamic countries in the Near East as a result of war.

### BUDAUN INQUIRY

By another resolution the meeting appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Aziz Ahmed, M.L.A and Mr. Saiduddin, retired Judge to enquire into the communal situation in the Budaun District in general and the Ujhani firing in particular.—United Press.

Yeotmal, Nagpur, Buldana, Akola, Mandla and Chanda Districts are threatened with out break of cholera in an epidemic form. The C. P. Government are taking special precautions for preventing the spread of disease.

## POONA TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS' PLEA TO GOVERNMENT

### Not To Inflict New System

POONA, July 1

The Hon. Jt. Secretaries, the Poona Telephone Subscribers' Association state:

At the Telephone Subscribers' Association meeting held on the 25th June 1941 at Poona, Sardar K. B. Pudamjee presiding, to consider the Government proposal to introduce a measured rate system, or, as an alternative, a message rate system as explained by the Government in its memorandum, issued to the press, the members present considered both the schemes, the measured and the message rate, as wholly unjustifiable, most uneconomical and highly detrimental to the interest of the business community in Poona and elsewhere.

The present flat rate of Rs. 192 a year is already exorbitant and this could easily be seen and judged by the very small number of subscribers—about less than 1/4 per cent of the population of Poona.

The Government admits that the rental is high though necessary under the present conditions, but the remedy suggested is no remedy, it rather aggravates the disease.

The Government in their memorandum state that "the high rental (flat rate) discourages the small user of the telephone such as small traders, the less prosperous professional men and residential homes from becoming subscribers."

The Telephone Subscribers' Association entirely agrees with these views of the Government but cannot understand how a still more expensive service can remedy the injustice and lack of service to that part of the public that cannot afford the present high rates.

The installation of this new system will involve the Government into heavy expenditure of buying metres, etc., and will also add to their establishment charges, and the Government will be ill advised to incur that expenditure at this time of war and strain.

The Poona Telephone Subscribers' Association feels that if the Government is sincere to introduce changes in the existing scheme for the benefit of the general public, to make the people more telephone-minded, to extend the field of telephone users and to give service to the less prosperous professional men and traders at economical rates, then their object can most easily and certainly be realised by adopting the following schemes.

1. To reduce the present flat rate to Rs. 150 a year to those who desire the service for an extensive use.
2. To give partly line service at a flat rate of Rs. 100 per month.
3. To give the option of a message rate system to those who would make a limited use of the service at a monthly rate of Rs. 5 per machine or Rs. 50 annually and an anna per call. In London it used to be 1/2 a crown (Rs. 2) per month.

## 20,000 CIVIC GUARDS IN PUNJAB

July 5.

Nearly 20,000 Civic Guards had been recruited in the Punjab up to the end of April. The total number which it is proposed to recruit in this Province is 28,000.

The total number of Civic Guards in all Provinces and the Centrally Administered Areas on April 30, 1941, was 62,632, distributed as follows:—

Punjab, 19,910, Bengal, 12,238; Madras, 10,898; United Provinces, 7,376; Bombay, 4,584; Central Provinces, 3,251; Bihar, 1,225; North-West Frontier Province, 1,213; Sind, 519; Delhi, 181; Quetta, 172; Orissa, 144; Coorg, 125; Assam, 105; Ajmer-Merwara, 91.

## Shanmukham's Plans

MADRAS, July 5.

Prior to his departure to America, Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty proposes to meet various commercial interests with view to discussing with them matters relating to his mission.

He will meet the members of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies in Madras about the 15th instant. He will then proceed to Calcutta wherefrom he will proceed to New York to assume charge of his new office as the head of the Indian Purchasing Mission in America.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, July 4.

Bhai Jiwan Singh, head Granthi of Gurdwara Sisganj has been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

## 57 M. L. A's. JAILED IN C. P.

### Satyagraha Convictions Total 858

NAGPUR, July 5.

Fifty-seven members of the Provincial Legislative Assembly have hitherto been convicted in connection with the Satyagraha in the Central Provinces. Of these only fifteen are at present in jail the others having already served their terms, have been released. Till June 28, 858 persons were convicted, but at no time the number of satyagrahis undergoing imprisonment exceeded 500.—A. P.

## TRICHI NON-POLITICALS TO BE RELEASED

### Sequel To Govt.'s Decision To Relieve Congestion

TRICHINOPOLY, July 4.

About 310 non-political prisoners undergoing imprisonment in Trichinopoly Central Jail have been ordered to be released before the expiry of their term of imprisonment in pursuance of the recent decision of the Government to relieve congestion in jails 72 of them have already been let off and the rest will be released in a few days.—A. P.

## FORWARD BLOC OFFICE SEARCHED

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The offices of the All India Forward Bloc, the suspended Provincial Congress Committee and the Bengal Provincial Forward Bloc, all housed in one building in College Street, were searched by the special branch of the Calcutta Police this evening.

During the three-hour search, the Police are stated to have seized some papers from the office of the Forward Bloc.—A. P.

## NAGPUR CONGRESS SECY. ARRESTED

NAGPUR, July 5.

Mr. Kannamwar, Secretary of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested to-day at 2 p.m. under the Defence of India Rules for prejudicial speeches delivered in certain places in Chanda district. The arrest was made in the office of the Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press.

## END OF KHAKSAR PROBLEM IN C. P.?

NAGPUR, July 5.

Khaksars have ceased to be a problem in the Central Provinces, stated Mr. C. M. Trivedi, Chief Secretary to Government, to a Press Conference to-day.

He said on May 23 Government simultaneously searched premises occupied by the Khaksar organisation all over the Province but found nothing incriminating. At one time there were 81 Khaksars in Nagpur mosques and when the trustees of one mosque asked them to quit they assumed a threatening attitude by collecting brickbats. All of them subsequently gave undertakings not to indulge in unlawful activities. The majority came from outside the Province and had left the Province. Eleven Khaksars from Indore were at present in Nagpur penniless, and funds were being raised publicly to provide them with fare.—A. P.

## Convicted For Second Time

WARDHA, July 5.

Mr. Mohanlal Chhajed, former Secretary of the Wardha Congress Committee, was sentenced to six months in connection with satyagraha for the second time after his release in June.—A. P.


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Bombay 5.

# ADVANTAGES OF SQUARE POSITION IN COTTON MARKET

## Big Decisions Are In Making

Messrs. Bruel and Co. state:—

Following a strong close on Saturday last, the forward market has this week developed a reactionary trend, partly in sympathy with easier New York advices and partly as the result of actual and imaginary War developments. There has been considerable activity in the spot market on the part of Exporters as well as Mills, but the demand is for staple styles and the better grades of Oomras and Moglai, the supply of which is now limited.

The week has brought widespread rains throughout the Cotton districts, in some cases too much, but on the whole new crop prospects have improved although the fact that sowings have been delayed, is likely to keep the crop on the defensive.

So long as the future intentions of Japan with regard to the War remain undefined, there will continue to be uncertainty and nervousness, and as the market will be influenced by day to day events, opinions can be nothing more than guesses based on the personal views of the individual as to the probable nature of such events. Not being in a better position than anybody else to judge what the coming days have in store for the world, we must leave our friends to form their own conclusions and content ourselves with stating the obvious, namely that there are advantages in a square position whilst big decisions are in the making.

# COLOMBO QUOTATIONS

Colombo, July 5

Price of rubber in the local market at 2-15 p.m. to-day was sheet 58, crepe 58 1/2. Yesterday's closing prices were the same.

Copra 29.00, cocoanut oil f.o.b. 240.00 nominal.

# Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on 27th June:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Demand Liabilities: | |
| (a) In India | 183,94,30,000 |
| (b) In Burma | 10,95,58,000 |
| 2. Time Liabilities: | |
| (a) In India | 103,34,99,000 |
| (b) In Burma | 4,05,64,000 |
| 3. Cash: | |
| i. Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes. | |
| (a) In India | 9,57,31,000 |
| (b) In Burma | 82,000 |
| ii. Burma Notes: | |
| (a) In India | 19,000 |
| (b) In Burma | 61,47,000 |
| iii. Rupee Coin: | |
| (a) In India | 1,59,52,000 |
| (b) In Burma | 2,19,000 |
| iv. Subsidiary Coin: | |
| (a) In India | 41,05,000 |
| (b) In Burma | 55,000 |
| 4. Balances with Reserve Bank | 29,65,83,000 |
| 5. Advances: | |
| (a) In India | 122,15,30,000 |
| (b) In Burma | 5,64,74,000 |
| 6. Bills Discounted: | |
| (a) In India | 5,34,96,000 |
| (b) In Burma | 7,03,000 |

Comparative statement of the position of scheduled banks:—

(In thousand Rupees)

| | 27-6-1941 | 20-6-1941 | 28-6-1940 | 1-9-1939 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Demand liabilities in India & Burma | 194,89,88 (10,95,58) | 193,73,01 (10,86,43) | 143,93,68 (7,34,38) | 141,39,78 (7,03,29) |
| 2. Time liabilities in India & Burma | 107,40,63 (4,05,64) | 107,09,36 (4,07,91) | 107,76,30 (3,71,57) | 106,46,46 (4,22,12) |
| 3. Total cash in India & Burma | 12,03,10 (65,03) | 9,31,10 (62,39) | 11,01,84 (42.95) | 7,29,82 (59.37) |
| 4. Balances with Reserve Bank | 29,65,83 | 31,09,59 | 20,29,72 | 25,27,75 |
| 5. Advances in India & Burma | 127,80,04 (5,64,74) | 128,25,55 (5,73,97) | 140,23,84 (4,62,24) | 105,65,08 (4,12,92) |
| 6. Bills discounted in India & Burma | 5,41,99 (7,03) | 5,38,68 (7,46) | 5,00,79 (14,82) | 3,86,74 (29,45) |

(Burma figures are shown in brackets).

# Piecegoods & Yarn

Bombay: July 4.

PIECEGOODS

| | Per lb. | Rs. | as. | ps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GREY, UNBLEACHED— | | | | |
| Longcloth (Standard Quality) | „ | 0 | 15 | 2 |
| Longcloth (Fine Quality) | „ | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| Shirtings | „ | 0 | 14 | 4 |
| Shirtings (Vegetable Quality) | „ | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Leopard Cloth | „ | 0 | 14 | 7 |
| Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border) | „ | 0 | 13 | 3 |
| Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.) | „ | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Drills | „ | 0 | 13 | 8 |
| Domestics | „ | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Domestics | „ | 0 | 14 | 2 |
| Salita | „ | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Chadars | „ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| WHITE BLEACHED— | Per Piece. | Rs. | as. | ps. |
| Longcloth | „ | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| Drill | „ | 13 | 6 | 0 |
| YARN— | Per lb. | Rs. | as. | ps. |
| 4s (All Waste) | „ | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| 6 1/2s (All Waste) | „ | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| 8 1/2s | „ | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| 10 1/2s | „ | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| 12 1/2s | „ | 0 | 7 | 9 |
| 16s | „ | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 20s | „ | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| 24s | „ | 0 | 12 | 1 |
| 32s | „ | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| 60s | „ | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 80s | „ | 2 | 8 | 0 |

# BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 5

To-day being "Ashadi Ekadashi", the Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed.

# Seeds Market Closed

Bombay, July 5

The local Seeds market was closed to-day owing to Hindu holiday of "Ashadi Ekadashi"

# Bullion Market Closed

Bombay, July 5

To-day being a Hindu holiday of Ashadi Ekadashi, the Bullion market was closed.

# Quiet Tone On Calcutta Stock Exchange

Calcutta: July 5.

In the Calcutta Share Market quieter condition still prevailed over Stock Exchange. Jute shares showed further weakness while Cotton and Teas remained more or less unaltered. Coals kept quiet but steady and Government Securities remained unchanged. Speculative counters of market also ruled easier.

Following are the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: 3 per cent Loan 1963/65 Rs. 95/3 s lot, 3 1/2 per cent G P 96, 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 109/7 s lot, 3 per cent U P Loan 1961/66 94/14 s lot, 3 per cent Punjab Bonds 1958 95/6 s lot.

Banks: Imperial F P 1588, Reserve 102 ex-div.

Cottons: Benares Cotton and Silk 3/5, Cawnpore Textiles 7/2, Dunbar 211/8, Kesoram 6/14 ex-div, New Victoria 2/9.

Coals: Burrakur 12/8, Equitable 34/8 s lot West Jamuria 29/4 s lot.

Jutes: Adamjee pref 155/8 s lot, Anglo-India 342, Calcutta Jute pref 114, Cheviot 198, Clive 23/13, Craig 2/1, Ft. Gloster 522 s lot, Howrah 52/6, Hukumchand 11/7, Kamarhatty 500, Kanknarrah 405 s lot, National 23/8 ex-div, Nuddea 61/8, Presidency 5, Reliance 56/6 s lots, Standard pref 148 ct, Waverley 3/4.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 4/11, Indian Copper 2/2, Burn and Co Ord 392, Hukumchand Steel Ord 12/12 ex-div, Indian Iron and Steel 31, Kumardhubi Eng ord 4/2 s lots Kumardhubi Eng pref 126, Steel Corpn 19/3, B I Corpn ord 4/4 ct, Calcutta Safe Deposit 7/2, Dunlop Rubber ord 40, s odd lots, Mysore Paper 14/14, Titaghur Paper 17/15 ex-div.

Teas: Hoograjudi 15/6, Patrakola 925 s lot.

Debentures: 5 per cent 1957/87 Calcutta Port Trust 115/12 s lot, 5 per cent 1958/88, 5 per cent 115/12 s lot, 5 1/4 per cent 1938/45/50 Rohtas Industries 103/8.—A. P.

# LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following report:—

Our last report was issued just before the Easter holiday. After the holiday the market opened firm and prices continued on a higher level throughout the week but since the beginning of this week the tone has been easier and the whole of the advance has been lost. During the period under review there has been more enquiry for Rubber for delivery in the East over the second half of the year.

Malayan Shipments: Clearances from the regulated area during March were 48,225 tons.

Ceylon Shipments: Shipments during March, though considerably higher than in February, were well below the permissible amount of 9,083 tons. The total shipped was 6,188 of which 6,074 tons were Ceylon grown and 114 tons imported rubber.

Malayan Port Stocks: The figures for the end of March have now been published and as expected show an appreciable reduction Dealers' stocks were 23,560 tons (end of February 31,276 tons) and stocks in the hands of the Harbour Board and awaiting shipment were 17,466 tons (15,837 tons). This gives a total of 41,026 tons which is 5,887 tons less than at the end of February.

American Questionnaire: The American Questionnaire figures for March have come to hand. We give them in full below together with our usual comparisons for February 1941 and March 1940:—

| | March 1941 tons | February 1941 tons | March 1940 tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arrivals | 87,100 | 73,973 | 59,258 |
| Consumption | 66,800 | 61,016 | 50,192 |
| Consumption per working day | 2,569 | 2,773 | 1,930 |
| Stock | 373,600 | 353,733 | 142,414 |
| Afloat | 140,200 | 137,000 | 113,600 |
| Consumption Reclaimed | 19,100 | 17,793 | 15,931 |
| Ratio Reclaimed to Crude | 28.6p.c. | 29.2p.c. | 31.7p.c. |

Consumption for March outstripped even the high figures returned for the earlier months of this year. Consumption for the first three months of this year reached 192,041 tons which compares with 155,002 tons in the corresponding quarter last year.

Cut in United States Car Output: It has been announced that car manufacturers in the United States have agreed to a cut of 20 per cent. in the projected output of the 1942 model year which starts on 1st August. It is stated that the cut represents about one million cars. This step will release a large quantity of labour and material for war purposes.

# SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, July 5

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
Ready Bond Rs. 11-6-0
Shipment June Rs. 9-6-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-6-0 to 14-12-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-14-0 to 16-8-0
Tone:—Steady.

# BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 5

All American markets were closed on Friday being "Independence Day". During the past week, prices on the New York Cotton Exchange fluctuated on Washington price control activity with traders temporarily taking to the side lines. The Congressional Farm Bloc and Millowners are strongly opposing textile price ceilings. According to the Commodity Credit Corporation, Vice-President, as much as half the 1941 cotton crop may be pledged to loans. Memphis reports that 1940 equities are selling at 25 dollars per bale over the loan rate with offerings light. Trading in cotton goods is at a standstill and this is expected to continue for several weeks.

The local market which was weak on unfounded rumours yesterday was expected to open to-day at Rs. 263 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened steady at Rs. 264/4 and improved to Rs. 266 on covering by shorts. At this level there was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 263/12.

Later on there were once again unfounded rumours which influenced considerable long liquidation and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 262/4. The market lost all confidence and nervous selling appeared and prices further declined to Rs. 260. There was considerable liquidation and prices further declined to Rs. 258/8. Thereafter there was small covering and prices rallied to Rs. 260. The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F G M G BROACH:— | | | |
| July/August | Rs. | 241 | 8 0 |
| April/May 1942 | | 260 | 4 0 |
| FINE M G OOMRA:— | | | |
| July | | 202 | 0 0 |
| December/January | | 210 | 8 0 |
| F G M G BENGAL:— | | | |
| July | | 146 | 0 0 |
| December/January | | 152 | 0 0 |

## COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below New York July 517 cent points

Broach A/M below New York May 478 cent points

## HIGHEST & LOWEST COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 4

Broach J/A highest 249 lowest 243 1/2 closing 244 1/2

Broach A/M highest 270 3/4 lowest 263 1/2 cosing 263 1/2

Oomra July highest 209 1/2 lowest 205 closing 205

Oomra D/J highest 219 1/2 lowest 215 closing 215

Bengal July highest 151 lowest 146 1/2 closing 146 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 159 lowest 154 closing 154

## LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, July 5

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed | September | 5 | 10 | 9 |
| Linseed | May | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| Wheat | September | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Wheat | January | 4 | 10 | 9 |
| Wheat | May | 6 | 3 | 9 |

## LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 4

T T London on:—

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 |
| Madrid | 40.50 |
| Montreal | 4.43/4.47 |
| Berne | 17.30/17.40 |
| Stockholm | 16.85/16.95 |

## LONDON SEEDS

London, July 4

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Rozario Santa Fe July/August quoted | 20/10 1/2 |
| Wheat Barletta Russo July/August quoted | 20/9 |
| Wheat South Australian July/August quoted | 27/6 |

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 4

| | |
|---|---|
| Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent | £69 1/2 |
| Indian stock 3 per cent 1948 | £89 1/2 |
| Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later | £99 3/4 |
| Consols 2 1/2 per cent | £81 1/2 |
| Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 | £106 |
| War loan 3 1/2 per cent | £105 |
| Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 | £114 1/8 |
| Victory bonds 4 per cent | £112 3/4 |
| Chartered Bank of I A and China | £8 13/16 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.) | £77 1/2 |
| National Bank of India | £31 1/2 |

## LONDON RUBBER

London, July 4

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb buyers 13 3/8

## SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay, July 5

702 bales manila boards; 3000 cases beer; 487 cases cotton pcegoods; 34 cases safety pins; 757 cases blue cut tacks; 44 cases wood screws; 40 cases small bulbs; 35 cases iron wire nails; 82 cases padlocks; 138 cases steel narrow butts; 380 cases shoe tacks; 1000 cases pineapples; 736 cases spg machy parts; 30 cases golden syrup; 145 cases panel pins; 36 cases press ginger; 646 bales woollen yarn; 200 bales strawboards; 48 bales mattress fibre; 41 cases elect goods; 615 cases bolts and nuts; 201 cases hinges; 40 d/s sulphur black; 83 pkgs dyestuffs; 106 pkgs mattings; 48 rolls manila rope; 202 cases sugar; 25 bundles iron tubes.

EXPORTS

143 bales cotton waste Manubhai Narotamdas and Co; 125 bales cotton twist waste V A Save and Co; 200 bales raw cotton G Dossa and Co; 8200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 19200 bags gr nut kernels Oil Seeds Trading Co. Ltd.

## LONDON GOLD

London, July 4

Gold Bars Fine per oz ..... £8-8-8

# INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 5

The market tended to ease down to-day in sympathy with a week trend in the cotton market. Tata Deferreds opened at 1945 and declined to 1935, while Tata Ordinaries opened at 376-8 and finished at 375. Textile shares were also quoted lower with Bombay Dyeings ruling around 1070. Indian Irons kept weak at 31.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1950) 1945 40 45 35

Tata Ordinaries (377) 376-8 76 77 75

Tata Ordinary 375; Tata Deferred 1935; Indian Iron 31; Steel Corpn of Bengal 19; Bombay Dyeing 1067/8; Central India 269/4; Century 401/4; Gokak 203/12 Kohinoor 425; Simplex 113; Andhra Valley 1630; Tata Hydro 176/4; Tata Power 1625; Belapur 202/8; Bombay Burma (old) 475.

# MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 5

LONDON—
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 7/32 two months.
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 1/4 three months.
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 9/32 four months.

B. C. RATES—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/6 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4; D D Rs. 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs 328 1/8

MONTREAL—
Ex-rates Dol. 4.43/47
Banks selling T T Rs. 303; D D Rs 303
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4.

JAVA—
Ex-rates Gld 7.58/62
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2

JAPAN—
Ex rates Sh 1/2 1/8
Banks selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 77 1/4

BERNE—
Ex-rates Fcs 17.30/40
Banks selling T T Fcs 136 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/8

STOCKHOLM—
Ex rates K 16.85/96
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 129
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 129

SINGAPORE
Ex-rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 160
Banks buying T T Rs 156; D D Rs 155

HONGKONG—
Ex rates Sh 1/3 1/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Ex-rates Sh. 0/3 7/16
Banks selling T T Rs. 20; D D Rs. 19
Banks buying T T Rs 17; D D Rs 17

MEXICO—
Ex rates Pes 19.5 21.5
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs 63.04; D D Rs 62.04

LISBON:—
Ex-rates Dol Ex 99.80 100.20
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.80

NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol. 4.03 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 3/8 Ready; 23 3/8 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:- Call 1/4 per cent
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

## TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

| Approximate due date 1941 | Amount issued. (in thousands) Rs. |
|---|---|
| July 4 | 1,00,00 |
| July 2 to 5 | 1,24,80 |
| July 10 | 1,00,00 |
| July 8 to 9 | 5,25 |
| July 18 | 1,00,00 |
| July 16 to 21 | 76,00 |
| July 25 | 1,00,00 |
| July 23 to 28 | 54,75 |
| August 2 | 1,00,00 |
| July 30 to August 5 | 1,53,75 |
| August 9 | 1,00,00 |
| August 7 to 12 | 1,52,50 |
| August 16 | 1,00,00 |
| August 14 to 19 | 2,83,75 |
| August 23 | 2,00,00 |
| August 21 to 26 | 1,76,25 |
| August 30 | 2,00,00 |
| August 28 to September 2 | 1,96,25 |
| September 6 | 2,00,00 |
| September 4 to 9 | 2,20,000 |
| September 13 | 2,20,000 |
| September 11 to 16 | 2,45,50 |
| September 20 | 2,00,00 |
| September 18 to 23 | 2,07,50 |
| September 27 | 2,00,00 |
| September 25 to October 1 | 58,25 |
| October 5 | 2,00,00 |
| Total Rs. | 41,12,25 |

## LONDON SILVER

London, July 4

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 23 3/8 |
| Forward | 23 3/8 |

# Value Of Sport

## WHAT SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES MUST TEACH

By J. C. MAITRA

What is the real value of sport? What are the benefits of physical exercises? Are they intended only to make us healthy and strong? Or to make us so proficient in games as to gain victory everywhere and win the admiration of the world? Yes, in a measure they are so. Sport and physical exercises are meant to build up our body in a strong way and to train us for healthy recreation. These are undoubtedly very important factors in our lives. Without a strong and healthy body our life is useless. We cannot do our work efficneitly and properly. Nor can we enjoy life as best as nature has planned for us. Play and recreation on the other hand make our life pleasant and wholesome. It is therefore essential that we should take advantage of sport and physical exercises as much as possible.

### ESSENTIAL QUALITIES

But there are several other objects to be gained from sport and physical exercises than mere body building and winning of championships and prizes. They are the sense of discipline, team-spirit, fairplay and sportsmanship—qualities which help to make a good citizen and true sportsman. It will be idle to deny that these qualities are not visible in the sporting world to-day in a very large measure. There is too much of selfish spirit abroad. Either one tries to become a world beater by self-development or to wrest laurels from others by hook or by crook. In any case, they cannot be said to be the perfect embodiment of the spirit of sport and physical culture.

### INDIA'S ATTAINMENT

In India there has existed too much of individualism from ancient times. Our games and exercises have been based on individual development and prowess. Wrestling, for instance, has been recognised as the national sport of India and unquestionably the most favourite pastime of our people. There is no doubt that our wrestlers take immense pains to develop their muscles and strength and skill. In these respects they have attained a perfection perhaps unequalled in any other part of the world. Gama stands to-day as the supreme realisation of the culture of Indian wrestling. There are many others who have also built up a great name and fame in the wrestling arena.

### TOO INDIVIDUALISTIC

But they are altogether individualistic in their conceptions and training. Whatever they do they do for their own personal advancement. No doubt they create 'chelas' and "shagirds", but they are meant for the same object. They want to hand down their reputations to them for defence in the future. and generally they are their own kith and kin. It is true they command great respect and implicit obedience among their disciples. But the sense of discipline does not exist at all. There is, of course, the team-spirit. But that is strictly restricted to the borders of their own Akhada or the fold of their own mates. When they meet their rivals and opponents, many of them often forget the rules of fair play. Their only object is to win the contest anyhow. They are loth to accept the referee's verdict when it goes against them. Not only that, they claim victories in their own favour even when the supervising officials have not awarded them!

### WANT OF A CODE

What I have written here is not hearsay. I have had personal experience of such unpalatable incidents in Bombay and elsewhere. This is partly due to lack of education among these folks. It may also be attributed to their over-anxiety or zeal to uphold their own prestige and the reputation of their Akhada. In this respect the blame lies with those who support these wrestlers and organise the bouts, and they are our princes. Nobody has yet taken the trouble of codifying the rules of wrestling—with the result that they are as widely interpreted as it suits the parties and the occasion. If there was a regular written code for the use and acceptance of the whole of India and the laws were fully explained to these wrestlers, I think, many of the disputes which we hear of would not happen at all

### WHAT EDUCATED PLAYERS DO!

But it is no use blaming the illiterate wrestlers and their princely patrons. It is not my intention to blame Gama and his pupils either. The fault lies with the spirit of these contests. Do we not see heaps of incidents on the cricket, hockey and football fields—and even on tennis courts—which are most unsporting? Have we not heard of appeals being made by cricketers when they definitely know that the batsman is not out? They do so with the hope of catching the umpire napping! But is it cricket? On the hockey field some players use the stick not to show his skill but to injure a better opponent. In football the boots are used for the same nefarious purpose!

### WRONG OBJECTIVE

Lives have been lost on the sporting field and players incapacitated for life through the brutal behaviour of some of the players And this is done in spite of elaborate rules and that too by so-called educated men. To say that they do not know the rules would be absurd. Nor can we defend their actions by pleading that they were unintentional or accidental. More often than nor they are deliberate. This is due to the motive force behind them. They have been taught to win the contest anyhow and to get the better of his opponents in any manner possible. At any rate, they are not implicitly forbidden to play a dirty game.

### GENERAL MALADY

I think the spectators, or rather the supporters of the players and teams are in a large measure responsible for these unsporting and violent conduct. Instead of goading the players to such actions, if they condemned them vociferously on all occasions, I have no doubt that it would have a salutary effect on the wrong-doers. Dirty players should be hounded out of the sporting field. if they cannot mend their ways before they become dangerous. It would not be right to say that this is a special malady of this country or our players. This exists in all parts of the world. And the keener the competition the worse is the disease!

### NEW ORIENTATION

It is, therefore, necessary—nay, imperative—that there should be a new orientation in the objective of sport. Championships and prizes may be welcome for the purpose of stimulating interest. But special stress must be laid on the real value of sport. Western games possess the qualities and elements which make for true sportsmen and at the same time help a good deal in physical growth and in cultivation of strength and stamina. They encourage team-work and team-spirit. I do not say that these qualities are absent in Indian games. They exist in them too. But they need to be organised and systematised in a proper manner like the western games. And more than that they need to be taught in the spirit in which they should be practised and played.

### DUTY OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

In this respect, a heavy responsibility rests with our schools and colleges. They are primarily responsible for the training of our boys and girls. If they inculcate in them the true tenents of sport, they will be able to infuse that spirit into others when they come into the wilder field. Club authorities can also help a lot in guiding their players into proper channels. If they give a wide berth to the undesirable players, sense will dawn on the latter ere long. After all, a controlling body can only check and punish offending players and teams. But they cannot change their morals. Nonetheless an effort should be made from all quarters to improve the prevailing state of affairs and make our sporting field as clean and healthy as possible.

## ART IN MUSIC *(Continued from Page 11)*

June 23 under the auspices of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Sabha on the study of Hindi by the Bengalees, must have evoked the wrath of the protagonists of Pan-Bengalism who have begun to peep over the linguistic arena.

Dr. Chatterjee rightly said that Hindi is a unique symbol of Pan-Indian unity and the only language which is 'de facto' the national language of India. The language, which is entitled to be inter-provincial and which is likely to achieve artistic and cultural reunion and regeneration of India is Hindi and not English or Bengalee.

### *Honour The Flag*

The fashion of utilising old Glory (American Flag) or the shield of the United States for the purposes of designs of costumes has been prohibited by law in most of the States of America. The reason assigned for it is that casual handling, by the laundry or the dry-cleaner, of the flag, if it is an integral part of the costume, is disrespectful to the official emblem.

The Canadian law is less stringent, because it prevents the exploitation of the national emblem for the purposes of unfair commercial advantage. Nationalist India adores her flag, but remains unruffled at the violation of its sanctity and dignity by its free exploitation as a design for costumes and labels on match-boxes as well as a medium of commercial gamble.

Mr. Winston Churchill, British Premier, inspecting Czech troops in England. He was accompanied by Mrs. Churchill, Dr. Benes (Czech President), Mgr. Sramer (Czech Prime Minister), Mr. Averell Harriman, Mr. Roosevelt's personal representative, and Major General H. H. Arnold, Chief of the U. S. Army Air Corps. The banner was presented to the Czech Army by the American Sokol.

# EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

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***Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.***

# THE SHORT STORY (Continued from Page 8)

the pulse and nerve of the novel.

But in the short story time need not move, except by an infinitesimal fraction, like the shadow of sunlight on a wall; the characters themselves need not move; they need not grow old; indeed there may be no characters at all.

A novel without characters would be a tiresome affair; but a novel with characters who never spoke a word would surely be more tiresome still. Yet many a good short story has characters who never open their lips. A novel whose characters were never named, whose location and time were never stated, might well impose on its readers a strain that they might justifiably refuse to bear.

Yet many a short story has characters which bear no more marks of identification than the anonymous and universal label of "boy" or "girl," "man" or "woman," "the traveller" or "the commercial traveller," "the barmaid" or "the soldier," and no more topographical exactitude than "the street," "the field," "the room," or any sea-shore between Brighton and Botany Bay.

## Pictorial Not Dramatic

"The novel," it was once said, "can be anything according to the hands which use it"—a truth far more widely applicable to the short story. For the short story remains plastic, and continues to increase its plasticity, as long as human nature remains the infinitely plastic and variable thing it is.

In the 'nineties Kipling was writing of India with a viewpoint so popular and so widely endorsed that it might well have seemed, to the Empire-drunken Britisher of the day, the only right and proper view; in 1940 young native Indian writers have something to say of their own country from a viewpoint so unsuspected, so unheard of and so real that Kipling seems guilty of nothing but plain falsification.

Again in the 'nineties, when O. Henry was performing elaborate conjuring tricks with an amazing collection of comic human paraphernalia, and the result was accepted with the same universal applause as that of Kipling, who could have guessed that fifty years later a young American-Armenian named Saroyan would demonstrate how a conjuring trick could be performed without any human paraphernalia at all, but with a pair of eyes, a typewriter, and a handkerchief to dry his tears?

In its various stages of development the short story has invariably been compared with some other literary form, or with some artistic form outside literature. It is thus declared to have affinities with the drama; with the narrative ballad; with the lyric and the sonnet. In the last thirty years it has shown itself, as in fact much other writing has, to be pictorial rather than dramatic, to be more closely allied to painting and the cinema than to the stage.

Mr. A. E. Coppard has long cherished the theory that short story and film are expressions of the same art, the art of telling a story by a series of subtly implied gestures, swift shots, moments of suggestion, an art in which elaboration and above all explanation are superfluous and tedious. Miss Elizabeth Bowen advances the same idea:—

## Vivid Moments

"The short story . . . in its use of action is nearer to the drama than to the novel. The cinema, itself busy with a technique, is of the same generation: in the last thirty years the two arts have been accelerating together. They have affinities—neither is sponsored by a tradition; both are, accordingly, free; both, still, are self-conscious, show a self-imposed discipline and regard for form; both have, to work on, immense matter—the disorientated romanticism of the age."

This is strikingly true. Indeed, the two arts have not only accelerated together but have, consciously or not, taught each other much. The scrap of dirty paper blown by wind along the empty morning street, a girl sewing the tear in her lover's jacket at a railway station and he hiding it by holding up a suitcase, a mother staring dumbly at her returned gangster son—these tiny moments, seen as it were telescopically, brightly focused, unelaborated and unexplained, stamp swiftly on the mind the impressions of desolation, embarrassed love of material despair. Each moment implies something is does not state; each sends out a swift brief signal on a certain emotional wave-length, relying on the attuned mental apparatus of the audience to pick it up.

That audience, it seems to me, becomes of increasingly greater importance; but more important still, I feel, becomes the attitude of writer or director towards that audience. Are its powers of reception and perception to be consistently under-estimated? In a process of under-estimation what happens? At the extreme a writer takes a character and describes not only his physique, his weight his moustache and glasses but also his clothes, his manner and his mannerisms and taste in food and drink all in minute detail—in order to eliminate any possibility, it seems, of his being confused with the clothes-prop.

## The Evolution

This is all very well, and in many cases delightful fun, in a novel of 200,000 words; but to apply the same method to the short story is rather like dressing a six-months-old baby in a top-hat and fur-coat, with an inevitable result; suffocation. Hence, I think, the languishing of the short story in England throughout the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century, when no single writer applied to it a technique different from that of the novel, and its gradual emergence, accelerated during the last thirty years, as a separate form addressed to a reader who was presumed to be able to take many previously elaborated things such as physical descriptions for granted.

The evolution of the short story may therefore, I think, have something to do with the evolution of the general reader. We must be wary of condemning Dickens, when it would be more just, perhaps, to condemn an age more confined to compartments of class, place and prejudice than our own. Dickens often found it necessary to devote some hundreds of words, and if necessary repeat these words, to a single character.

In 1920 Mr. Sherwood Anderson remarks simply that "she was a tall silent woman with a long nose and troubled grey eyes"; in 1930 Mr. Ernest Hemingway in a moment, for him, of unusual expansion, says "He wore a derby hat and a black overcoat buttoned across his chest. His face was small and white and he had tight lips. He wore a silk muffler and gloves." In 1940 Mr. V. S. Pritchett writes "He had a cape on, soaked with rain, and the rain was in beads in his hair. It was fair hair. It stood up on end."

Mr. Anderson uses fourteen words. Mr. Hemingway thirty-one. Mr. Pritchett twenty-six. Between Dickens and Mr. Pritchett, then, something has happened. Is it only the evolution of the short story? May it not also be, perhaps, the parallel evolution of the reader? Education, travel, wider social contact, the increased uniformity of life, dress and manners have made us all familiar with things that were once remote enough to need to be described.

## A Young Art

To-day we have all seen Mr. Cherwood Anderson's woman, the tragic, anonymous representative of a whole inarticulate class; we have seen Mr. Hemingway's tough with the light overcoat and bowler hat; we know Mr. Pritchett's type with its fair hair that stands up on end.

The widening of social contact, among other things, has relieved these three writers, and their generation, of an oppressive obligation. It is no longer necessary to describe; it is enough to suggest. The full-length portrait, in full dress, with scenic background, is now superfluous; now it is enough that we should know a woman by the shape of her hands.

In this way the short story can be seen not as a product evolved by generations of writers united in a revolutionary intention to get the short story more simply, more economically and more truthfully written, but as something shaped by readers, by social expansion and on what Miss Bowen calls "peaks of common experience."

For there has not been, and rarely is, any such united revolution among writers. Writers work, die and leave legacies. Other writers draw on those inheritances, as Katherine Mansfield did on Tchehov, and in turn leave others. But in their turn, too, readers live and perhaps succeed in raising, by an infinitely small fraction, the level of common experience and artistic receptivity.

I believe therefore that we have reached an important stage in the development of the short story. In fact, I would go further and say that the balance-sheet of the first half of twentieth-century English literature may show the short story, together with that style of writing known as reportage, as a more important part of the sum total than the novel.

Unlike Mr. Orwell I am unimpressed by the nineteenth-century contribution to the short story; from the great fusty, prosy and largely overrated period of Victorian literature we derive a heritage of stories that is, compared with the richness of France and Russia, both small and tedious. "The short story is a young art", says Miss Elizabeth Bowen, "as we know it, it is a child of this century." I agree; and I gain immense satisfaction and hope about its future from the fact that it has suddenly begun to excite controversy.—"John O'London's Weekly."

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"MY doctor's ordered me to give up drinking for life."

"That's tough. Still, cheer up; perhaps you won't live long."


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# 'Who's Who' Of French Politicians

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Mail).

Many books have appeared to explain the reasons for the collapse of France. The cheapest that has yet appeared is Louis Levy's "The Truth About France," a Penguin Special (6d.). Levy is a noted French journalist who has personal knowledge and experience of the events which led to the capitulation of France in last June.

Here is what he thinks of some of the Frenchmen who took a leading part in the tragic story:

Marshal Petain:—Undemocratic, reactionary, clerical.

General Weygand:—Lacked the essential quality of great leaders, the will to win at all costs that springs from a certainty of victory. Realised that only a desperate effort by the whole nation—meaning for practical purposes a revolutionary war—could save France. "And he would have none of it." In his mind democracy and revolution are the same thing.

Daladier:—When cheered after Munich, said: "The idiots. If only they knew what they were cheering."

Reynaud: — Attractive, open-minded, weak, dominated by his mistress.

Blum:—Was urged by the President at the suggestion of financial interests to promise and introduced too hastily, social reforms (40-hour week, and so on) to keep the public quiet. Was begged by Spanish Republican Government not to resign when policy of non-intervention was forced on him by Chamberlain and Eden.

Herriot:—Cultured. Artistic, intelligent, lacking energy, tenacity, decision.

Laval:—His ignorance proverbial ..... this trickster.....when it was almost arranged that the French Government should go to Algeria and continue the war, he prevented this.

# A Page For Women

**"IDEAL COMPANION"! (You are telling us!)**

**Mary Martin who has been awarded the title of "Ideal Companion" by the American Association of Bachelors.**

## The Eternal Triangle

**By Regine**

**Dear Regine:**

**I am in great trouble and don't know what to do about it. Three years ago my husband became interested in another woman and had quite an affair with her. Like most wives I knew nothing about it until after had been in full swing for two years. Because for years my husband and I had little in common, I thought it best to say nothing and let it blow over as those things are supposed to do. Everyone said my husband (being fifty) was at the foolish age and that he would get over it. Then (I think) they broke up for a year . . . and he was fairly kind to me.**

**But now, it seems to have flared up again, because he came to me last night and said he loves this other woman with whom he has everything in common. She is very intelligent, and so is he. I can't tear her down. And I don't want to give him up. Besides my chances for marriage at forty-eight are much slimmer than they were when I was thirty-eight. He says he will move out of the house if I don't give him up willingly. We have two children, one married. . . the other is a young boy of fifteen. So I can't plead that the children are little. My husband says he is growing older and can't face life without the companionship, understanding and love of this other woman. He is quite willing to pay me alimony and to be as fair as possible. I am heart-broken. My friends advise me to hang on. He has no legitimate grounds for divorce. Unless I choose to give him one, he'll have to stock. All my friends and even his people advise me not to give him up**

Do you?

DESPERATE.

* * * *

**I am afraid, Desperate, that yours is the rare case where the rule does not hold good. Because obviously, from the history of this affair, your husband, has thought the whole matter through and at best will only tolerate you for the rest of your lives.**

**It so happens that occasionally certain people are brought together by Nature, just for the purpose of propagating the species, but they were never intended to live their lives out together. Love, Desperate, is not a thing apart with a man and a woman. . . it is a close-up with each seeing eye to eye on a thousand matters, and the close-up growing nearer and nearer as time goes on. As the years pass the one bond between some men and women . . . the bond of passion . . . recedes. And companionship, plus warmth, takes its place. For the middle years of marriage are like the middle months of the year, warm and deep and lush . . . whereas the early years are like spring in the gayety and newness of the marital relationship.**

### Prop To Ego

**Some men turn to other women as a prop to their waning egos. These are the men thought to be in the foolish age. But there are a few others who turn because of an intense and profound need . . . because one woman has become necessary . . . because with one woman they can feel an intense delight even in something so simple as sharing a communal cigarette.**

**Apparently this woman you describe stimulates your husband in ways far beyond your understanding or capacity. You might try to reach him in some way but a varied temperament is not a quality that can be grafted on as one might graft a twig on a tree. You have been moulded into a cast far different than the one your husband admires.**

**Of course you can hold him legally. The law provides for it. But think, before you move in that direction, how altogether sure you could be that your husband would give you up if the situation were reversed.**

**Men are much more realistic than women are. And more willing to face issues. If you compel him to remain with you, you can expect a lonely and miserable old age.**

### Consuming Blaze

**Eventually, when it is too late, he will be far more resentful toward you than he is now. As long as there is hope, resentment lies quiescent. But once Hope is lost . . . resentment becomes a terrifyingly consuming blaze.**

**You have a choice of winning his undying respect and his support, by valiantly relinquishing him . . or getting his hatred eventually in large unmitigated doses.**

**This advice is not meant for the majority of cases where husbands have strayed . it is meant for cases where the men of super intelligence in love with brilliant women find that they have given themselves plenty of time to get over it . and are still consumed by a passion for separation . . . from one woman and union with another.**

(COPYRIGHT.)

**The Queen of England watching an artillery demonstration through her binoculars.**

A smooth, unblemished face, with skin as soft and beautiful as the skin on her body . . this is every woman's dream. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream makes that dream come true by protecting the face from the ravages of sun, wind, rain, and dust, just as clothing safeguards the body. This wonderful cream also hides tiny skin blemishes, and makes powder and rouge go on smoother and stay fresh longer. For DEEP-PORE CLEANSING use Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream

D103

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
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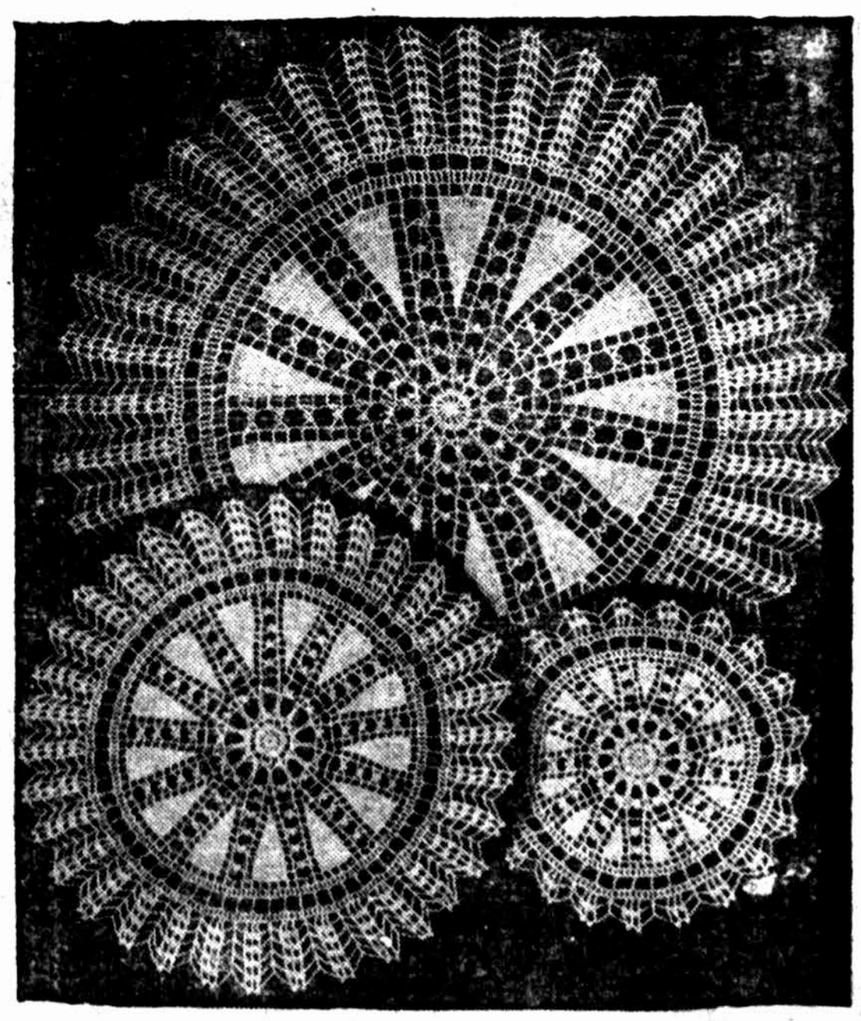
## HUSBANDS AT THREE POUNDS

Husband can be bought in the island of New Britain (off the north-east coast of New Guinea) for £3 each.

Native girls of the island marry at the age of 13, said Miss Jean Christopher, a medical missionary, who is on a holiday here after spending three years in New Britain.

The girls' husbands are selected by their maternal uncles. Their fathers help to raise the £3, which is paid in native shell money.

## *LACY LUNCHEON SET*



**THE individual luncheon sets have more advantages than the ordinary ones. For each extra person, you have three doilies which enables you to launder them yourself. While you are not serving on them, use them as doilies throughout the house. You'll have your friends raving, especially if you crochet the set in one or more colours to match your colour scheme. The largest doily measures 16 1/2 inches in diameter and the other two measure 10 1/2 inches and 7 inches respectively.**

# Stamp Collectors' Corner

## Mother's Day

By MURIEL NISSEN

The observance of Mother's Day brings to mind the stamps issued in former years to honour mothers. Of course, Stampdom has no scarcity of stamps portraying mothers, but commemoration of a particular Mother's Day are rare. Familiar to all of us the portrait of Whistler mother that supplies the design for our own Mother's Day stamp, issued in 1934. Inscribed "In Memory and in Honour of the Mothers of America", the stamp carried its message of homage throughout the land.

So impressed was Austria with this tribute, that the following year an Austrian Mother's Day stamp appeared with the picture of a mother and child as its design. The following year the commemoration was repeated, with Albrecht Durer's "Madonna and Child" serving as the design, and in 1937 a third series appeared, this one bearing another version of the mother and child theme.

Although not specifically directed towards commemorating a Mother's Day, mother and child groups have appeared on stamps issued by many countries, including Belgium, Czechoslavakis, France, Columbia and Jugoslavia.

### POLISH PICTORIALS

A four value set has been issued for use in German occupied Poland, replacing several overprinted items. Each stamp carries the inscription "General Gouvernement" and the insignia of a small eagle and swastika. The numeral of value is given but not further designation as to the monetary unit involved, although the Polish groschen is, in all probability, still in use. Each stamp pcitures a different view in Krakow, with the calues and colours as follows: 6—brown, 12—green, 50—blue and 60—olive.

### NEW COLOURS

Six postage stamps of Sarawak have undergone a colour change, with the following newcomers reported: 2 cents black, 3c green, 6c brown, 8c carmine, 12c orange and 15c blue. These stamps are all the portrait design of the 1934 series, featuring the likeness of Sarawak's White Rajah, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke

Whether it will be the occasion for a commemorative stamp we do not know, but this year marks the one hundredth anniversary of Sarawak's administration under the White Rajahs.

In 1840 an English officer, James Brooke, rendered considerable aid to Rajah Muda Hasim, uncle of the Sultan, in suppressing a native rebellion. In return for this service, the Sultan ceded Sarawak to the Englishman. In 1841 Brooke became Rajah. He was succeeded in 1868 by his nephew Sir Charles Johnson Brooke and in 1917 the present Rajah, son of Sir Charles, succeeded to the title. All three generations of Brookes have been pictured on Sarawak's postage, their portraits, in fact, prroviding the only stamp designs ever used by the Protectorate.

### ITEM FROM URUGUAY

Added to Uruguay's current postage are several new stamps, featuring the likeness of General Artigas, the country's national hero. The newcomer are a 5 milesimos yellow and 1 centimo dark blue in small size, 1c dark blue and 5c brown in medium format, and a 2 peso red-violet in large arrangement.

### YUGOSLAVIA'S PHILATELIC SET

Stamp collecting is the subject honoured on what will probably be Yugoslavia's postage swan song. Shortly before the Balkan state was invaded by the Germans a set of two values was issued to commemorate the second Philatelic Exhibition of the Croatian Stamp Society. The 1.50 dinars plus 1.50d pictures a gate in Zagreb's city wall, and the 4d plus 3d illustrates a cathedral in Zagreb. A souvenir sheet was also released containing reproductions of the two stamps and commemorative inscriptions.

### PROMOTING VIENNA.

One would scarcely think this an appropriate time to release propaganda stamps extolling the glories of any European city, but to Germany apparently there is some advantage in such a philatelic move, for along comes a four value set devoted to informing the world of Vienna's charms. The 3 pfennige brown presents a dancing lady, and describes Vienna as "Modestadt" (City of Fashion). On the 6pfg green an exposition building represents "Messestadt Wien" (Vienna, City of Fairs). The theatrical world, exemplifying "Stadt der Kultur" (City of Culture) is noted on the 12pfg red, with masks, lyre and a wreath blue, inscribed "Wien Tor Suedosten" (Gate to the South-east), which pictures a monument to Prince Eugene famed warrior of the eighteenth century.

### PHILATELIC FIGURES

The Post Office Department has announced that Philatelic Agency receipts for the month of March totaled £145,620.

### Philippine Stamp On Sale

The recently issued 2 centavo green Philippine stamp, portraying Dr. Jose Rizal, is now on sale at the Phillippine Islands Philatelic Agency at 2362 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Stamps may be obtained for one cent each, plus return postage

### FRENCH NEWS

A new pictorial stamp has been released from France. Printed in gray-black, it has a value of 20 francs and pictures the medieval fortifications of Aigues-Mortes, a southeastern port of France.

There are also two new semi-postal items from France. One has a value of 1 franc plus 2fr, and is printed in brown-violet. It pictures a group of men pushing a heavily loaded wagon. The 2.50Fr plus 7.50Fr. in light blue shows a woman comforting a man.

### PHILATELIC WHO'S WHO

Number three in the Series of Philatelic Who's Who sponsored by the Pan-American Union has been released. This volume is devoted to the stamp personalities of Brazil, and like its predecessors, has been prepared by Rogelio E. Alfaro. Brazil has issued 53 portrait postage stamps, of which 12 were released in compliment to men of non-Brazilian birth. These include Franklin D. Roosevelt and George Washington, Sir Rowland Hill and King Albert of the Belgians. All but four of the stamps are illustrated in booklet, the omissions being the four values of recent Portuguese Independence series which was issued too late for inclusion in the present booklet. As is the case of the two previous releases in the series, Brazil's section contains considerable material not available in any other reference work in English, and it is an invaluable addition to the library of a stamp-collector who like to know what the picture on his stamp is all about.

Copies of the three sections already issued in this series are available from the Pan American Union, Washington, D.C. for 10c each.

### STAMP TEASERS

1. What stamp design illustrates Neolithic Ruins?
2. A group of cowboys appears on what postage stamp?
3. The picture of a pineapple is the design for what adhesive?
4. What stamp pictures the grandstand at a race track?
5. Mrs. Dominis is portrayed on what postage paper?

### ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUIZ.

1. The Tanga is the monetary unit of Portuguese India.
2. Tree houses, the fore-runners of to-day's penthouse, may be viewed on postage paper of Papua.
3. Dr. Dalmacio Sarsfield is portrayed on 1920 postage paper of Argentina.
4. "Black Jack" is the name frequently applied to the 2 cent black stamp of the 1861-66 U.S. issue picturing Andrew Jackson.
5. "Stampalia" is an overprint, applied to stamps of the Aegean Island in 1912.

(COPYRIGHT).

Here's the simplest and most reliable cure for fevers of all kinds, Influenza, Malaria, Typhoid, etc. It contains neither drugs nor poisons and is not superficial as a temporary cure but attacks the causes of fevers and removes them. Amritdhara is a powerful germicide-checks and cures infections, it is a sedative, soothes down the temperature and allays all aches, pains or uncomfortable feelings. Price Rs. 2/8, 1/4, Sample Ans. 8 only.

Send for a Sample costing Ans. 8 only or get it from the nearest good dealer.

AMRITDHARA

AMRITDHARA PHARMACY LAHORE

Note.—M|s. Mahesa & Sons, Bhagalpur, have been appointed Sole Agents for Amritdhara. Communications regarding Agency, etc., can also be made to them.



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Acute or Chronic. Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Particulars on request.

KAMALA WORKS, (B/1), Panchpota, Bengal.

Brothers Mohanlal and Srichand and Sister Nirmala.

# Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

Balkan-ji-Bari — The All-India Children's Association

## FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The children of to-day are living in times of momentous change. After the last War things were never the same again. After the present War the changes will be greater still.

We are all at the cross-roads. A new world is in the making. History on a grand scale is being enacted before our eyes. When the new generation has grown up, when the boy of 10 has become a grown up man of 25, when the girl of 15 has become a responsible woman of 30, they will realise that a great drama was played in their youth and that their lives were changed for good or ill by events over which they had no control.

There are many children who wonder what to do in spare hours. We suggest that in the time to come they will be glad if they have made for themselves a record of the main happenings of the war. Such a record can be as brief or as full as one has time to make it. Trifles should, of course, be neglected. If a family joins in the game, so much the better.

The fun of cutting from a number of papers is that we obtain a record of contradictory views, often ridiculous, but throwing a useful light on modern journalism, for good or ill. In making the record, the compiler should not only put in the things that please. History should be fair, and the record as far as possible, should include "both sides of the shield." What is believed to be true is what matters to mankind.

No boy or girl who makes such a history will feel that the labour has been in vain; in the years to come it will remind the compiler of great things otherwise only half-remembered.

* * * *

## Children's Activities

The Bal Vihar of Karachi celebrated Shree Gijubhai's anniversary on Monday, June 23. Shree Dugesh Thakore and Shree Sukhlal Sheth spoke on the occasion, and then a minute's silence was observed. Prayers were offered by children, and the function ended with the distribution of Shree Gijubhai's photograph and refreshments.

Khar and Vile Parle boys and girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari visited their brethren of Andheri at the Hansraj Morarji Public School, on Sunday, June 29 On that day also meeting of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Library and Children's Tour Committees were held in the afternoon at Khar. A general workers' meeting has been called at Andheri this afternoon.

* * * *

## A Simple Riddle

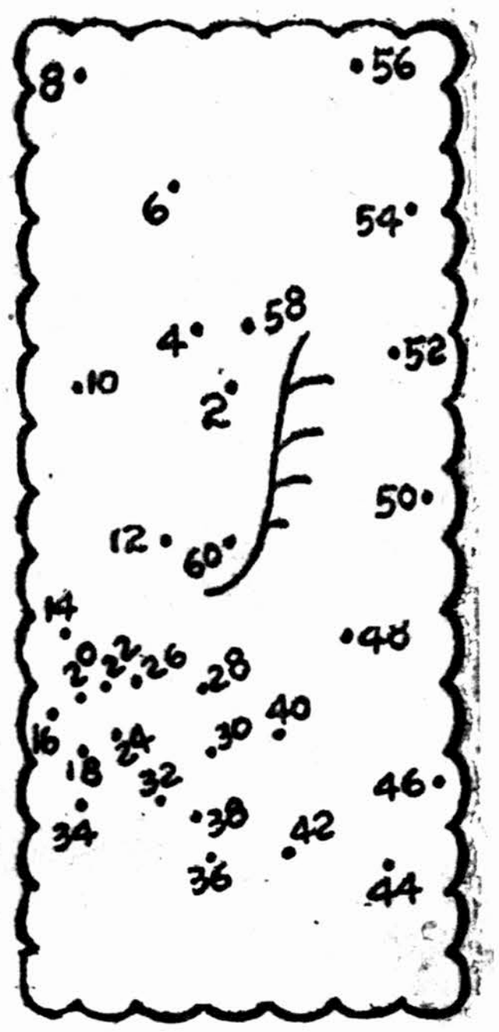
By Sugno Ahuja

Strange was the animal that I saw:
Its picture no artist in the world can draw!
Tho' a thing named Mouth it has none—
More fierce than any animal, tho' not with a jaw—
King, emperor and what not—it could eat his meat raw;
Try to solve this puzzle as your brain can run!
Yet if you're unable to solve this simple riddle,
As a hint: the seven-lettered word has 'I' in the middle—
Its first letter is as of A.B.C.....
Last but one, as the last, I can see;
Had the letters power here and there to flee,
Next of the rest will form 'X' between 'T' and 'E'.
If I tell you he lives in the brain, and ask, 'Who is her?'—
'We know him', you will buzz like a bee:
Still if you're unable to find it from your brain fatty—
Sad for your brain I'd say.....
Well, it's ANXIETY!

"Say, Clucky, what's the idea in having so many?"
"Well, I believe in 'More the merrier' always!"

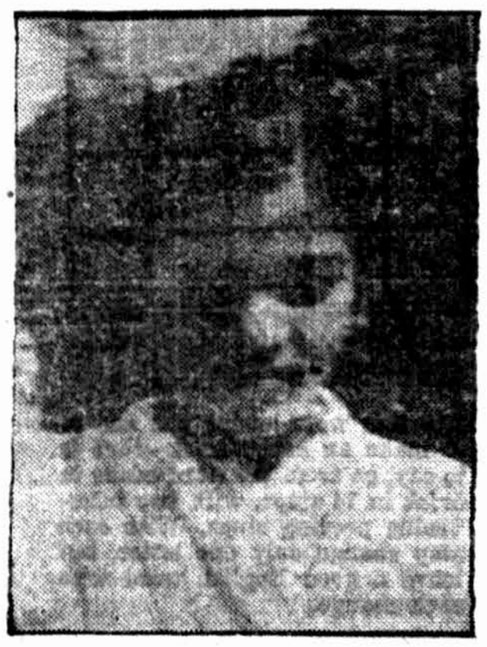
(Photos by by B. F. Ferreira).

## PRIZE COMPETITION FOR ALL




Connect these dots, counting by twos, neatly and nicely. Then cut the picture from here, and add to it a slip containing your full name and address, age, class of studies, school or college, and the name of the picture that you have drawn. Also mention whether boy or girl and your certificate number if you are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. All boys and girls upto 18 years old can take part in the competition. There are no entry fees, and the entries must be posted so as to reach DADA—"Gulistan," KHAR—Bombay, within ten days from to-day. Several prizes will be awarded, and the Judge's decision will be final.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



Study in Expressions (from le . o right "Innocence," "Contentment," "Seriousness" and "Surprised."

# PUZZLES & PASTIMES

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 38)

## Where Brain Overcomes Brawn

IT would ordinarily be considered a pretty rash statement to claim that a small boy (or even a girl) could defeat with one hand the combined strength of two or more husky young men and yet if you know the secret of *force deflection* it becomes very simple.

One of the favorite tests of experts in this little known art is to have several persons firmly grasp the top of a broomstick or other long round stick. The lower end points straight down and the end is poised about one foot over the center of a six-inch chalked circle.

The demonstrator kneels on the floor so that the open palm of his or her hand may easily be placed alongside the lower end of the stick. The persons grasping the top of the stick are now instructed to push down on the stick very slowly and firmly and attempt to place the lower end somewhere within the chalk circle. As soon as they start to force the stick downward the demonstrator can always defeat this with very little effort by pushing the stick to a point beyond the outer edge of the circle.

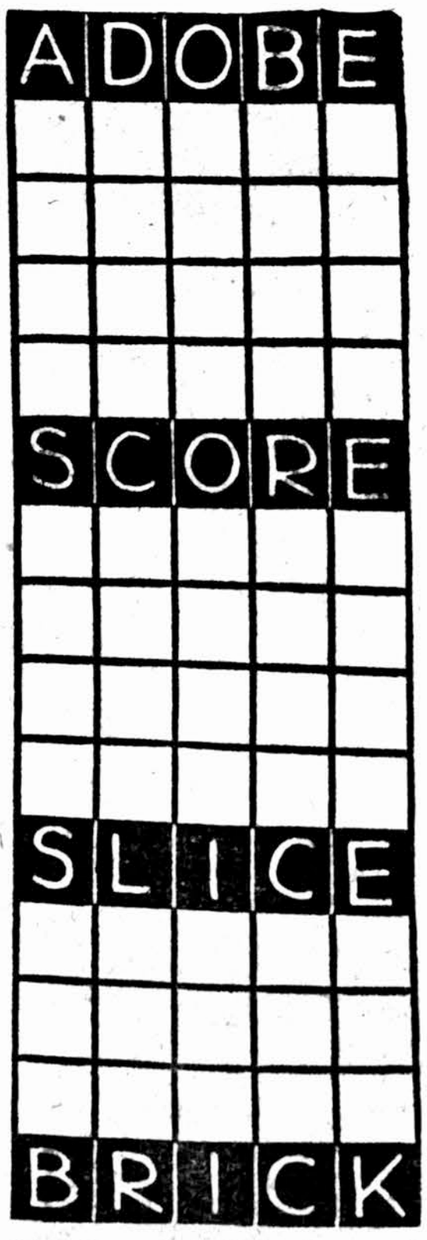
### FIND THE WORD

It consists of nine letters, of which the first three make a movable thing, the next three something for animals, and the last five mean to go in. What is this word?

### SAY IT FAST

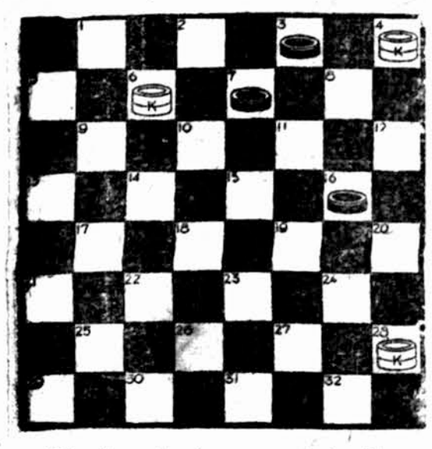
Sylvester Sampson, solemn, strict and strong, slickly snared six silly, sickly snakes separately.

### WORD-LADDER

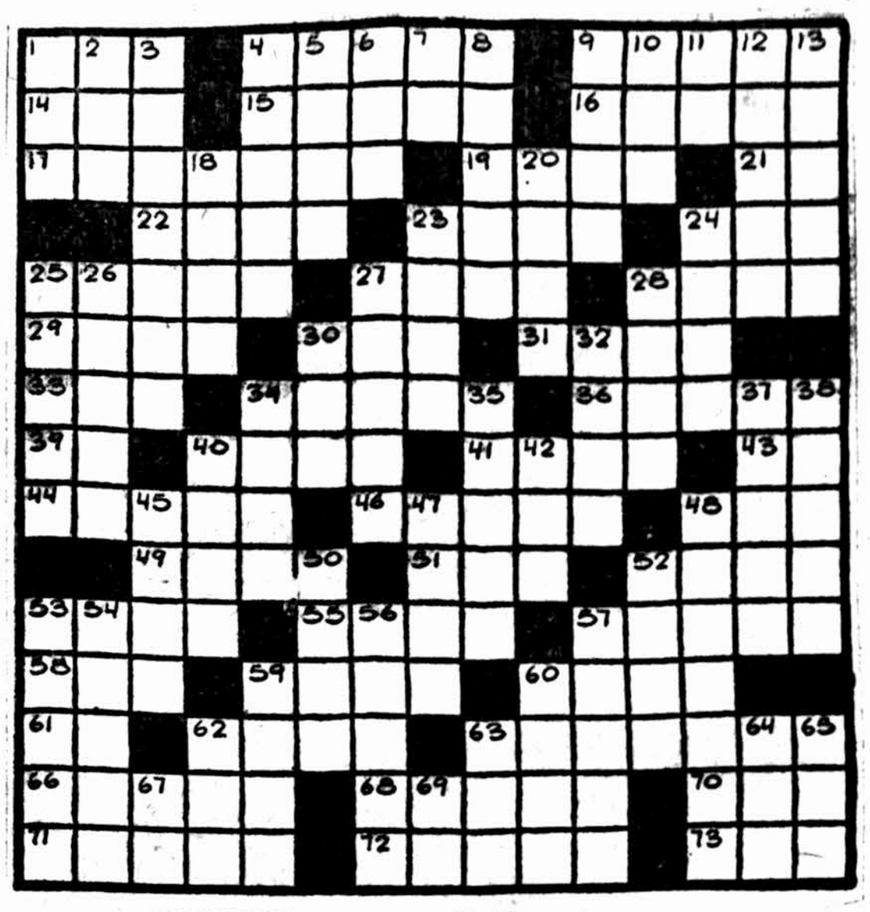



IN this word-ladder you are to make an adobe brick—that is to say, go from the word *adobe* to *brick* in 14 steps, with two intervening proving steps. With each step change only one letter, but leave a good English word with each change.

### CHECKER PROBLEM



Black, at an apparent disadvantage in this puzzle, can end the game in a draw if the proper moves are made. Black is moving down and it's Black's turn to move. Can you do it?



**HORIZONTAL**

1—Border
4—Glistened
9—Unit of electrical capacity
14—Room in a harem
15—Where is the oldest university in Europe?
16—Dispatch boat
17—What women's college is connected with Columbia University?
19—Auction
21—Exists
22—Tear
23—Who invented the telephone?
24—Feminine name
25—Who defeated Tilden in a bitter presidential contest?
27—Rites of a religion
28—Fowls
29—Near the mouth
30—Armed combat
31—Sign
33—Encountered
34—What was the nickname of General Lee: Light Horse ——?
36—Command
39—Printer's measure
40—Narrow road
41—Sense organs
42—Greek letter
44—What is the seat of the native government of Morocco?
46—Declare
48—Seized with the teeth
49—Pieces out
51—Member of an Indian tribe
52—Hybrid animal
53—Artifice
55—Tin containers
57—Restaurants
58—Insect
59—Weight of India
60—Partial
61—Pronoun
62—Measure out
63—In what country was Sibelius born?
66—Nymph that lured mariners
68—What river flows through Lake Constance?
70—Game at cards
71—African antelope
72—Canvas shelters
73—Poem

**VERTICAL**

1—Steal from
2—Feminine name
3—Who wrote "Midshipman Easy"?
4—Stretches across
5—Male red deer
6—Peculiar
7—Greek letter
8—Painter's stand
9—Drop
10—Hail!
11—Japanese measure
12—Pertaining to a continent
13—Quantities of medicine
18—Require
20—Lowest female voice
23—Who fought a famous duel with Alexander Hamilton?
24—Repair
25—Who wrote the "Iliad"?
26—Sphere of action
27—Has concern
28—Pronoun
30—Pale
32—Who wrote "Utopia"?
34—Detest
35—What Irish poet received the Nobel Prize for Literature?
37—Banish
38—Religious ceremonies
40—Body of water
42—Consumed
45—Finest
47—Species of prickly pear
48—In what city was President McKinley assassinated?
50—Native of Scotland
52—Shaded walk
53—Elevate
54—To the time that
56—Wide awake
57—Walking sticks
59—Move in a certain direction
60—Intimate
62—Human beings
63—Paddlelike process
64—Incline the head
65—Female of the deer
67—Egyptian sun god
69—Personal pronoun

## Deducing a Crime

MUGGSY the Mug had been taken into custody at midnight by Officer O'Leary on a charge of attacking a wealthy merchant in an attempted robbery. Muggsy had been captured leaving the scene of the crime, where the merchant was found unconscious, apparently having been knocked out by someone's fists.

Taken to the station house, Muggsy denied the charge when he was questioned by Inspector Brown. He told this story:

"I was on my way home from a friend's house where I was playing cards all evening. My friend lives on the street next to where I live, and I thought I'd take a shortcut through that alley. When I was about half way through the alley I stumbled over something. I thought at first it was a bundle of rags, but when I bent down I could see it was this man, out cold.

"I was plenty scared because I thought the guy was dead. I was just getting ready to go for the cops when I heard a noise up ahead. I looked and about 30 feet ahead I saw a man and a woman trying to hide behind a garbage can. I yelled at them and they started to run. I thought to myself that they'd get away if I didn't catch them, so I was just going to start after them when O'Leary came up behind me and tagged me for the job. And that's the truth, Inspector."

"It's a lie, Muggsy," answered the Inspector, "and I'm holding you for the assault."

How did he know that Muggsy was not telling the truth?

### WHAT'S WRONG HERE?

IN each of the groups below one word does not belong with the others because they are associated in some way. Can you pick out the "stranger" in each case?

a—Red, blue, white, green, purple, yellow, brown.

b—Pigskin, bleachers, offside, coach, diamond, referee.

c—Nickel, dime, quarter, half-dollar.

# Murder Stalks Poland!

*(Continued from Page 1)*

were shot, at Lipowa in Zywiec district over 100 persons were shot.

### *Buried Alive!*

At the county town of Olkusz 20 poles were shot on the pretext that someone had fired at a German. Afterwards the Germans drove the entire population into the market square and ordered them to lie down without moving for twelve hours, while the Gestapo agents beat and tortured them.

**At Ostrow Mazowiecki in Warsaw Province, a Jewish shop was burnt down after the entire stock of goods had been confiscated. Some six hundred male Jews were driven outside the town and shot down with machine-guns. The wounded were finished off and some were buried while still alive.**

### *Poison Gas*

Nervous or mental cases are poisoned by gas or shot. Some two thousand patients from the hospitals for nervous diseases and asylums at Koscian, Owinska, Dziekanka and elsewhere in Poznania were taken in Fort VII at Poznan where they were put to death by poison gas.

At Chelm Lubelski a Gestapo detachment surrounded the local asylum and ordered the doctors and personnel to leave the place. Then they killed all the patients, 428 persons in all, with revolver shots and addition 40 healthy children who were being looked after as war refugees in one of the wings of the building were also executed.

In the "incorporated areas" Poznania, Pomorze, Silesia, Lodz Kalisz, Plock and Kujawy provinces there is not a city or small town where there have not been mass executions of Poles, mainly drawn from the intellectual classes. Recent details estimates confirm that in the town of Bydgoszcz alone over 10,000 Poles have been murdered, many of them women and children. In the rest of Pomorze the number of people murdered exceeds a further ten thousand and in Poznania province the number is some 15,000.

**The total number of people murdered by the Gestapo throughout the German occupied area exceeds 70,000.**

### *Diabolical Methods*

At Warsaw executinos were formerly carried out in various parts of the city, for instance in the Sejux Gardens, in daytime and in full view of the people. To-day the chief place of execution for Warsaw and the environs is the locality of Palmira outside the city.

In this place there are nearly a score of collective graves of the people so murdered, in which probably some two thousand people, mainly from intellectual circles, are buried. The executions take place periodically, as the police wait until they have collected a large number of condemned persons. There are always several trenches, dug by Jewish enforced labour, waiting for the next batches of the prisoners. These are brought to the spot in lorries and the executions are carried out at night by the light of the car headlamps.

**Twenty persons are ranged along the edge of a trench with their faces towards it. Behind each person stands a policeman with a revolver, who aims at the back of the head. At a signal the Germans fire, finishing off the wounded with further shots. The trenches are filled in with sand.**

The families are given no news of the execution of the sentence. Among others who have been shot at Palmira was the well known leader of the Polish Socialists, Mieczyslaw Niedzialkowski.

In the concentration camps prisoners are beaten and tortured bestially. One of the methods of torture is to pour water into the nose, throat or anus and to cause the sufferer to burst internally. Numerous cases of gouging out eyes and similar bestialities have been known. After their death the victims' bodies are burnt to destroy all evidence of the tortures.

## WAVELL OF THE WESTERN DESERT

*(Continued from Page 7)*

sent—thank Heavens!—to Palestine in the first instance

It happened in 1936. The Aldershot manoeuvres were in full swing. They had been announced as the "biggest ever," and they were—indeed, in Wavell's opinion they were a darned sight too big.

He knew perfectly well that if you tried to post a complete division on the road, encumbered with all the equipment which was called for by regulations, the thing would just get stuck

So to prove it, he put the division on the road, not in theory but in practice, loaded up to the last detail (which included such fantastic items as thousands of mosquito nets!) Result? Chaos!

The division stuck, as he had prophesied, and there was a traffic jam for 15 miles.

Well, the brass hats decided to sweep away the mosquito nets. But they also decided to sweep away Wavell, to Palestine.

As things have turned out, they could not have done better. But there must be no more sweeping away. More than any battle of history, we are fighting a battle of brains. We cannot afford to neglect perhaps the greatest brain of all.

## Founder Of Bratachari Movement Dead

*(Continued From Page 10)*

The South Indians were so much impressed that many highly educated young men from amongst them began to take admission in the Bengal Bratachari Training Class. They have formed this year a "South India Bratachari Society" and organised a Training Camp at Poonamallee, Madras, where the training of a large number of young men and women has been just completed with the help of Bengal Bratachari trainers. At the concluding ceremonies of their training, the performances of the trainees were highly eulogised by leading public men and journalists of South India. An All-India Bratachari Society has been organised to maintain unity of policy for the whole of India

Early this year the Bratachari Janasiksha Pratisthan was established in Brataharigram in the village of Joka, 8 miles from Calcutta on the Diamond Harbour Road; this institution is the nucleus of a Bratachari University for rural people. The Government of Bengal have sanctioned a large sum for the scheme.

In December last Mr. G. S. Dutt presided over the main session of the Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sammelan at Jamshedpur.

SHARP received a letter from his friend McTavish which bore no stamp, and he had to pay double postage. The letter concluded: "You will be delighted to hear I am enjoying the best of health, old chap"—Yours.

McTavish.

Sharp wrapped up a large stone and without paying postage sent it to McTavish with the following note: "This great weight rolled off my mind when I read your good news."


*I thought you would be sick in bed today!*

The way my little boy was suffering last night. I thought he was getting the kind of cold that would keep him at home for a week.

I put him to bed early and dropped a little Mistol in his nose. His breathing seemed much easier... the Mistol was relieving his stuffed-up head all the while he slept.

This morning you'd never know he had a cold! Mistol surely has my approval for colds, catarrh, and Calcutta throat. Doctors say you should use Mistol regularly because it removes germ-carrying mucus from the nose and throat. You then avoid many ailments that originate there.

*For sale at all chemists, stores, and bazaars*

Stop colds at their start with **Mistol**

MM 11

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

# Art As Instrument Of Propaganda

*(Continued From Page 2)*

There are many weapons in their arsenal of propaganda and this is one of them. But when the actual situation in this country is concerned the hopelessness of the Japanese propaganda making any headway amongst us must become clearer to the men of Tokio.

The people of our country cannot lend themselves to any propaganda of this type and the general reaction against the Japanese who with their Axis collaboration and action against Free China have made themselves so odious everywhere is so strong that the bribes given to a few Babus can only prove unremunerative waste. This country has sympathy only for the Chinese the prey and victims of Japanese expansionism and overlordship and it is to the Chinese who are the only civilized and great people that we must look for intellectual and artistic contact.

If, too, there has been any lingering influence of the romantic dream of pan-asiatic existence the Japanese have wiped it away and there is only apathy here towards a nation and people that seek to dominate over and destroy another in the cruellest possible manner—mostly with the help of fiendish drugs like morphia and heroine.

In conclusion, I must say that D. G. V. probably suffers from chronic and incurable myopia if he is led to discover anything in Japanese life that shows the trace of artistic influence. To say that Japan could claim any cultural or artistic achievement is to betray complete and total ignorance of the primary function of both culture and art. Internationalism is impossible for and incompatible with the Japanese mentality which can be summed up as fifty per cent aggressive mysticism and fifty per cent nihilism—a vocanobed in which art cannot possibly flourish.

## Time Must Come

A time must come of reckoning and when that happens Japan will also have a national devastation of charred cities and mutilated bodies while the great Chinese continent is groaning with the terrible misery that is the creation of these forces of nihilism. Art? Can these people have been subjected to the influence of anything that you can call art unless both art and artists were depraved to the level of sub-men and their handiwork of destruction of the beautiful earth? If there is any Japanese art that we need admire or enjoy it will sprout when the Japanese fangs of poison are wrenched out and the nation assumes another avatar of a peaceful and civilized existence. There is every reason to believe that there are men and women in Japan who disapprove the methods of the Japanese leaders and are however suffered. It is also quite conceivable that amongst them may be a number of men of thought and creative art. Perhaps they remain mute and helpless at this moment and the degree of vigilance and terrorism exercised by the Japanese police and patriots with their applied ju-jutsu indicates the extent of internal dissatisfaction and discontent. Only a national disaster could enable these people to take over the leadership from the power-intoxicated men who are at present at the helm. When that happens that will be a renaissance for Japan and the future that awaits the country's development of creative art.

Do you know?
1. Scientists agree that house flies are one of the most deadly enemies of man.
2. Flies kill more people every year than are killed by snakes, wild animals, fires and flood combined.

Destroy this TYPHOID CARRIER

Protect your family from filthy flies. They carry practically every contagious disease. Spray Flit. Flit is sure death to flies, mosquitoes, bugs and other insects because its killing power has been proved unexcelled. Flit spray will not stain.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES!

They are often worthless—sometimes even dangerous—and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band.

Kill flies with FLIT

406

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.


# UKRAINE

Ukraine, one of the Soviet Republics, is the main theatre of the war in its latest phase.

With an area of 174,000 square miles and a population of 33,000,000, Ukraine (formerly known as South Russia) is the second largest and most important constituent republic of the U.S.S.R.

The country is inhabited by Slav people who speak a language 'different from but akin to Russian'.

Ever since the days of Czarist Russia, a nationalist movement has existed in Ukraine. It has been Hitler's plan to use this movement, for the separation of Ukraine from Russia and for bringing her under Nazi control.

Hitler's agents have been busy in helping the clandestine activities of the separatists and perhaps the Nazi Dictator is depending upon the success of his "Fifth Column" in over-running Ukraine.

The Soviet Union took advantage of the German-Polish war in September, 1939 to occupy the Polish Ukraine which upset Hitler's plan of using the Polish Ukraine for stirring up discontent in the Soviet Ukraine.

The chief economic value of Ukraine lies in the fact that it is Europe's greatest granary, the annual output of grain excelling 16 million tons.

# MAKING A HEALTHIER INDIA

*(Continued From Page 5)*

the various magazines devoted to the Cinema and even if a fraction of that enthusiasm is directed to magazines on Physical Education, we shall have achieved not a little towards making India more physical-culture-conscious.

## *Duty Of The University*

A school-going boy spends the greater part of the day in school and so the school authorities are in a particularly favourable position to influence the likes and dislikes of the students. Unfortunately the school curriculum of to-day devotes precious little time and attention to physical education. At some time or other, almost every student in the school is asked to write an essay on "Mens Sena Incorpore Sano" but there the matter usually ends. There are very few teachers, indeed, who attach any importance to the practical side of the principle of sound mind in a sound body.

Physical Education in schools is at present usually confined to mass drills for about fifteen minutes for each class and that once-a-week! Clearly, the actual effect of these once-a-week drills is to create a strong impression among the young students that physical education is nothing more than a compulsory nuisance, to be avoided if possible.

It is up to the University authorities to realise the importance and value of physical education. They should thoroughly revise the course of physical education in schools and colleges. I should like to suggest the following concrete and definite principles on which the course should be based. To begin with, they should make Physical Culture a compulsory subject in every class and as important for promotion as English or History or Mathematics

Every school must have on its staff some teachers who have specialised in physical education. Colleges for physical education should be established and courses should be divided according to different needs e.g. for professional physical instructors, for amateur physical instructors, for primary and secondary school teachers, etc. The State should take an active interest in the establishment of such colleges and the college of Physical Education at Kandivli, a suburb of Bombay, is a worthy example. This College was founded by the Bombay Government during the regime of the Congress Ministry.

The aim of the College of Physical Education at Kandivli is to provide for the school teachers a one-year course of physical education, in its theoretical and practical spheres, to train them to become capable teachers who would realise the importance of a balanced programme of studies in schools. The college is meant as much for lady teachers as for male teachers. The college provides instruction free to 'bona-fide' teachers in the Bombay Presidency while there is a fee of Rs. 200 for those people who come from other provinces.

The Kandivli College has very extensive grounds and is very well-equipped for almost every known sport. An interesting feature of the practical side of the course is the importance given to typically Indian Sports like "Hututu" and to indigenous forms of physical exercise like the "Lezim". As far as the theoretical side is concerned, they have regular lectures throughout the term of various subjects comprising physical education.

Needless to say, we need many more colleges of this type and every Province should have to start with, at least one college for physical education.

# *PUZZLE SOLUTIONS*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | R | E | N | T | | B | E | L | L | | M | A | E |
| H | A | Y | E | S | | C | U | L | T | | H | E | N | S |
| O | R | A | D | | W | A | R | | O | M | E | N | | |
| M | E | T | | H | A | R | R | Y | | O | R | D | E | R |
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| S | I | R | E | N | | R | H | I | N | E | | L | O | O |
| E | L | A | N | D | | T | E | N | T | S | | O | D | E |

**Find the Word:** Car-pen-enter, making carpenter.

**Eye Q:** 1—Gypsy Rose Lee; 2—Scene from "Our Town," Martha Scott at right; 3—Ethel Merman; 4—Jane Pickens; 5—Betty Allen; 6—Ilka Chase; 7—Benay Venuta; 8—Jean Dixon; 9—Helen Claire; 10—Grace George and Tallulah Bankhead; 11—Jane Wyatt.

**Deducing a Crime:** Muggsy was not consistent. He said he could see a man and woman 30 feet away although it was so dark he didn't see the unconscious man.

**What's Wrong Here:** a—White, because it is not a color; b—Diamond, which is not associated with football; c—Nickel, because the rest are silver.

**Word-Ladder:** ADOBE, adore, adorn, acorn, scorn, SCORE, scare, spare, space, spice, SLICE, slick, click, cack, BRICK.

**Checker Problem:** B, 16 to 19; W, 6 to 2; B, 19 to 24; W, 28 to 19; B, 3 to 8.

# LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

**Photographer: "What can I do for you, madam?"**
**Lady: "I want an enlargement of myself."**

THE examiner was questioning a candidate for the position of engine-driver.

"You are driving an engine down a steep incline at an excessive speed. What do you do?"

"Make a brake application", said the candidate.

"Doesn't act", shot back the examiner.

"Put brake handle into emergency position".

"Does not reduce speed sufficiently", went on the examiner.

"Reverse the engine and turn on steam", said the candidate.

"The wheels refuse to grip the metals".

"Pour sand on the metals".

"Sand is damp and won't pass through the pipes". The examiner put the question with an air of triumph. "Now what do you do?"

"Let her rip. We've reached the level now".

* * * *

A NUMBER of mules had just arrived at the camp, and a recruit made the common mistake of approaching too near the business end of one of them.

His comrades quickly placed him on a stretcher, and started off for the hospital. On the way the invalid regained consciousness, glared at the blue sky overhead, experienced the swaying motion as he was being carried along, and shakily lowered his hands over the side, only to feel space.

"Heavens, I ain't hit the ground yet," he groaned.

* * * *

"WELL", said the insurance agent to the newly-wed Angus, "now that you're married I'm sure you'll want to insure your life."

"Awa' wi' ye," said Angus "She's no' that dangerous."

A BACHELOR, whose landlady was supposed to mend his clothes, grew tired of finding his pyjamas always without buttons.

In despair he pierced the lid of a cocoa tin and sewed it to his pyjama jacket as a hint.

When the jacket was returned he found the lid still there, and opposite a buttonhole of equal size.

**He: "What are they playing now?"**
**She: "The girl says it's Beethoven's ninth symphony."**
**He: "Gee! Have we missed the first eight?"**

SHE was large and aggressive, and she elbowed her way through the crowd, jabbing first one person and then another. Finally she gave one unfortunate man an extra hard thumb, and asked: "I say, does it make any difference which bus I take to Mount Royal Cemetery?"

"Not to me, ma'am," was the reply.

* * * *

CALLING at a large drapery store during a spring sale, a businessman came across his typist.

"So this is your grandmother's funeral?" he said, sternly.

"Yes, looks like it, doesn't it?" answered the girl, pointing to a mass of struggling women. "She's in the middle of that lot."

* * * *

OSWALD was in his most sentimental mood, and was composing a letter to his sweetheart.

"Dearest Annabelle," he wrote, "I would swim the mighty ocean for one glance from your dear eyes. I would walk through a wall of flames for one touch of your tiny hands. I would leap the widest stream in the world for a word from your lovely lips" —Your own Oswald.

"P.S. I'll be over on Saturday night if it doesn't rain."

HE was telling his minister that he had "got religion".

"Dat's fine, brothah; but is you sure you is going to lay aside sin?" asked the minister.

"Yessuh, ah's done it already".

"An' is you gwine to support de church and help de widows an' orphans?"

"Ready right now".

"An' is you gwine to pay up all yoh debts?"

"Wait a minute, pahson! Yoh ain't talking religion now—yoh is talkin' bizzness!"

* * * *

HE had to be cajoled to take his twice-daily dose of cod-liver oil. A penny was put in a small bank each time he took it.

When the bottle was finished his father solemnly opened the savings bank and counted the contents.

"One-and-tenpence," he said "just the price of another bottle of cod-liver oil."

**"What did Phyllis say when you asked to see her home?"**
**"She said she's send me a photo of it."**

AT the annual social of a women's club, the vicar's wife was offered a cup of tea.

"Would you mind if I had a glass of champagne instead?" she whispered in the hostess's ear. "This is the only occasion on which I can get one, and I look forward to it."

"But I thought," said the hostess, "that you were the leader of our loyal teetotallers?"

"Oh, no, I'm the president of our Purity League."

"How stupid of me!" said the hostess. "I knew there was something you didn't do."

* * * *

THE pessimist was suffering from rheumatism.

"Every bone in my body aches." he complained.

"You ought to be glad you're not a herring," said the optimist.

DURING a history lesson the teacher pointed out to her pupils that a surname often indicated the trade or profession of the ancestors of those who bore the name.

"For instance," she said, "supposing your name was Baker that meant your ancestors were makers of bread. Or, as another example, supposing your name was Smith, that meant that your ancestors were workers in iron—blacksmiths, and so on."

She pointed to one of the boys.

"What were your ancestors. Webb?" she asked.

The boy looked thoughtful.

"Spiders, teacher," he said, after a while.

* * * *

WILKES had a serious complaint to make to his landlord.

"It's the people in the flat above me!" he stormed. "They won't give me a minute's peace This morning at one o'clock they were jumping up and down on the floor as hard as they could I won't put up with such behaviour. It's an outrage!"

The landlord looked sympathetic.

"They woke you up, I presume?" he inquired.

The victim shook his head.

"No, I hadn't gone to bed."

"Ah, You were working late?"

"Yes, I was practising on my saxophone!"

* * * *

WHEN the two business men met, one said to the other: "I have made an addition to my staff. I have engaged a man at £1,500 a year to do all the worrying for me."

"But how are you going to get the £1,500 to pay him?"

"Ah, that will be his first worry!"

**Officer: "And what have you to say:"**
**Offender: "It's the sergeant, sir. He puts on as much swank as the officers."**

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# THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

**There has been a terrible dearth of hats in the market for the last two weeks, to be precise since the day Hitler's legions goose-stepped into the rolling plains of Russia.**

**Hats have simply disappeared from the streets and shops, from heads and pegs. Old hats and new hats, white hats and khaki hats, small hats and big hats, high hats and low hats, swell hats and battered hats—all, all have disappeared. There has been a veritable epidemic among hats.**

Where have all those hats gone? Who is the Pied Piper of Hatelin, who has done the vanishing trick with the toppers and pugrees, the Fezes and the Felts?

Take a close look at the fellow in the above illustration. Can you guess who he is?—Yes. You are right. He is a composite representation of our Foreign Editor and the War Expert. The spindly legs belong to the former and the globular tummy to the latter. And the hat is their joint property. They are eating it . . . . . with a deadly earnestness (look at the determined stance!), even with a resigned relish!

## *Mad Hatter's Party*

So you see where all the hats have gone?—Into the stomachs of the Foreign Editor and the War Expert, the Diplomatic Correspondent and the Military Observer, the Parliamentary Reporter and the Key-hole Specialist.

Not only of "the Chronicle," not only of the other Bombay papers but of the press all over the world. The chap who is exhibiting above this gastronomic feat for your delectation is symbolic of the race of newspaper scribes . . . . . .

"A war between Germany and Russia seems to be out of the question," observed our Foreign Editor the very day before the invasion. "A colossal hoax," said our War Expert actually after Hitler had ordered his army to march into Russia. And "No German-Russian War" was the chorus in London and New York, Vichy and Vladivostok.

And so you see why they are eating their hats . . . . whatever hats that come to their hand! Hence the dearth of hats in town and hence the extra-sapient stuff that has been appearing in your paper for the last two weeks. It is all due to the undigested hats—thanks to the biggest mad-batter of all history, Adolph Hatler—alias Mein Fuehrer!

And if, gentle reader, you too were privately pronouncing upon the war, you also are welcome to gobble your own hat . . . . .

★

## *Failed To Cure Hitler*

Talking about Hitler.....

Dr. Bloch, a Jew, to whom Hitler owes his life, has arrived in New York with his wife from Australia to spend his last years in the United States.

Hitler gave him a special "exit permit" to leave Austria. Forty years ago Dr. Bloch was local doctor in Linz and family physician to the entire Hitler household. He nursed every member of the family through a mysterious hereditary complaint. Adolf was the only one he failed to cure although he saved him from dying.

"I have never disclosed the nature of the disease from which the Hitler family suffers," Dr. Bloch told a reporter. "If I violate medical secrecy I should not be alive to-day."

When Hitler began his anti-Jewish drive Dr. Bloch was forced to give up his practice in Linz, but was given a new one in Vienna. Recently he asked to be allowed to end his days in the peace of America. The Nazis agreed.

Can it be that the "mysterious disease" of which Dr. Bloch failed to cure Hitler is just kleptomania—stealing people's homelands?

★

## *Not Good, 'Friday'!*

On this page we reproduce two pictures—with their letterpress—as they appear in "Friday", a New York weekly illustrated paper.

Otherwise a progressive and well-informed journal, "Friday" has obviously stumbled here and confused Indian soldiers with Arabs of Transjordania.

Such mistakes are quite frequent in American papers, for the average American — even an average American journalist—is remarkably ill-informed about matters Oriental. They confuse the *tarboush* (fez cap) of the Egyptian's with the *barnoush* (cloak) of the Moors and, perhaps, even with our water-melon —*tarbooz!*

**Instances are on record when American journalists have called Dr Moonje a pious and bearded Muslim and mistaken Pandit Malviya for a Muslim 'Maulavi'**

And then, of course, there was the garrulous old lady from Los Angeles, Calif. who told her American friends the best view she had seen in India was "the sunset behind the Aga Khan"!

In the technicolour film, "The Thief of Baghdad," an Arab chieftain had Rajput whiskers and the populace of Baghdad wore Sikh beards and turbans!

★

## *-----(Censored)!*

Strange are the ways of the Censors—stranger even than the ways of the journalists!

This is what an American correspondent writes in "The New Statesmen and Nation", London:—

To make clearer the sort of brick wall we American correspondents continually bump into, let me mention a few recent experiences. One episode overstrained the "New York Times' " correspondent's patience. He had mentioned German planes flying up the Thames estuary the previous night.

"You mayn't mention the Thames in your dispatch," the censor told him.

"Hell, then," the correspondent answered in despair, "go ahead and report to my American readers that the German bombers flew up the Amazon."

The censor was certainly not lacking in conscientiousness. He meticulously deleted the word Thames, replaced it by Amazon, and promptly forwarded the dispatch to New York

Another American reporter was forbidden to mention Coventry, shortly after the devastation of that city. For the benefit of readers up in their Godiviana, he described the havoc wrought in "a Midland town, famed for its naked women," and the censor immediately passed it.

★

## *He Beat The Censor*

But we are reminded of an American correspondent who was in Bombay during the day of the last Civil Disobedience movement. He 'filed' a long cable at the Telegraph Office, graphically describing a lathi charge. The censor would not pass it.

"Won't you?", he threatened. "Then I will take a 'plane to Persia, send the cable from there and add that the Indian censorship does not allow such news to leak out of the country."

The censor yielded to the threat. The cable was passed.

★

## *Will China Give Them The Boot?*

Writing in the "China Press", C. D. Alcott tells of a Shanghai resident who recently returned from Japan and was stopped on the streets of Tokyo by a Japanese he had never seen before.

"I was wearing good leather shoes", he said, "and I was asked to sell them. They (the Japanese strangers) told me that I could buy more leather shoes but they couldn't, so why wouldn't I be a good fellow and sell them mine."

The returned Shanghailander added that upon investigation, he found that leather shoes were on display in the department stores of Tokyo but they were there largely for display purposes. Foreign visitors could buy them, but not Japanese.

★

## *Female Of The Species*

**"Women are delaying victory and peace by wearing trousers."**

—Secretary, Lord's Day Observance Society.

**"Every girl is a flower or should be. She has the chance of improving on Nature so that she looks like one. She should certainly smell like one."**

—JANET GREY in "Daily Mirror."

**"The women's place is in the home; her duty the recreation of the tired warrior."**

—Goering.

**"The woman's task is to be beautiful and to bring children into the world."**

—Goebbels.

**"Teach your son in the hall, your wife on the pillow."**

—Chinese Proverb.

★

## *The Last Laugh*

The judge was reproving a man for deserting his wife. "Wife desertion is something we must deal with severely," the court admonished.

"But, Judge", protested, the man, "you don't know that woman I am not a deserter. I am a refugee."

## WITHOUT COMMENT

INDIA'S MANPOWER is virtually inexhaustible. Britain, with the support of its 250,000,000, would need no other men.

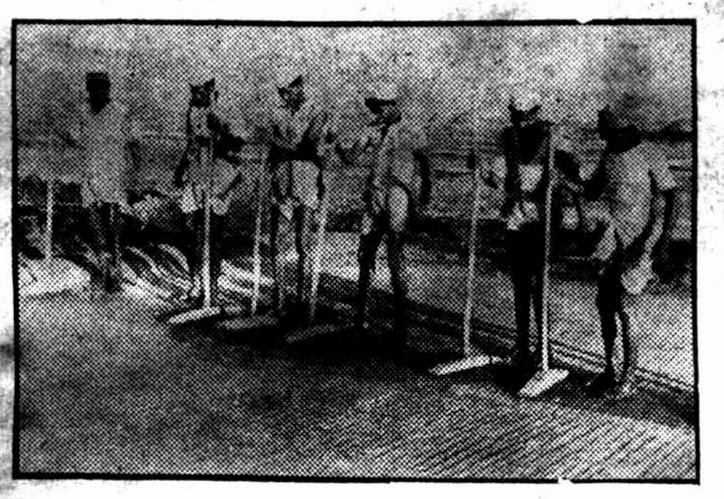
ARABS IN TRANSJORDANIA form another potential reserve. Their number 300,000, could supply about 30,000 men.

**From "Friday", an American weekly.**

# From The Sea To Your Table

(1) MAKING BORDERS.

A boundary has to be made, limiting the space into which the water from the sea is to be collected.



(2) BEATING THE GROUND..

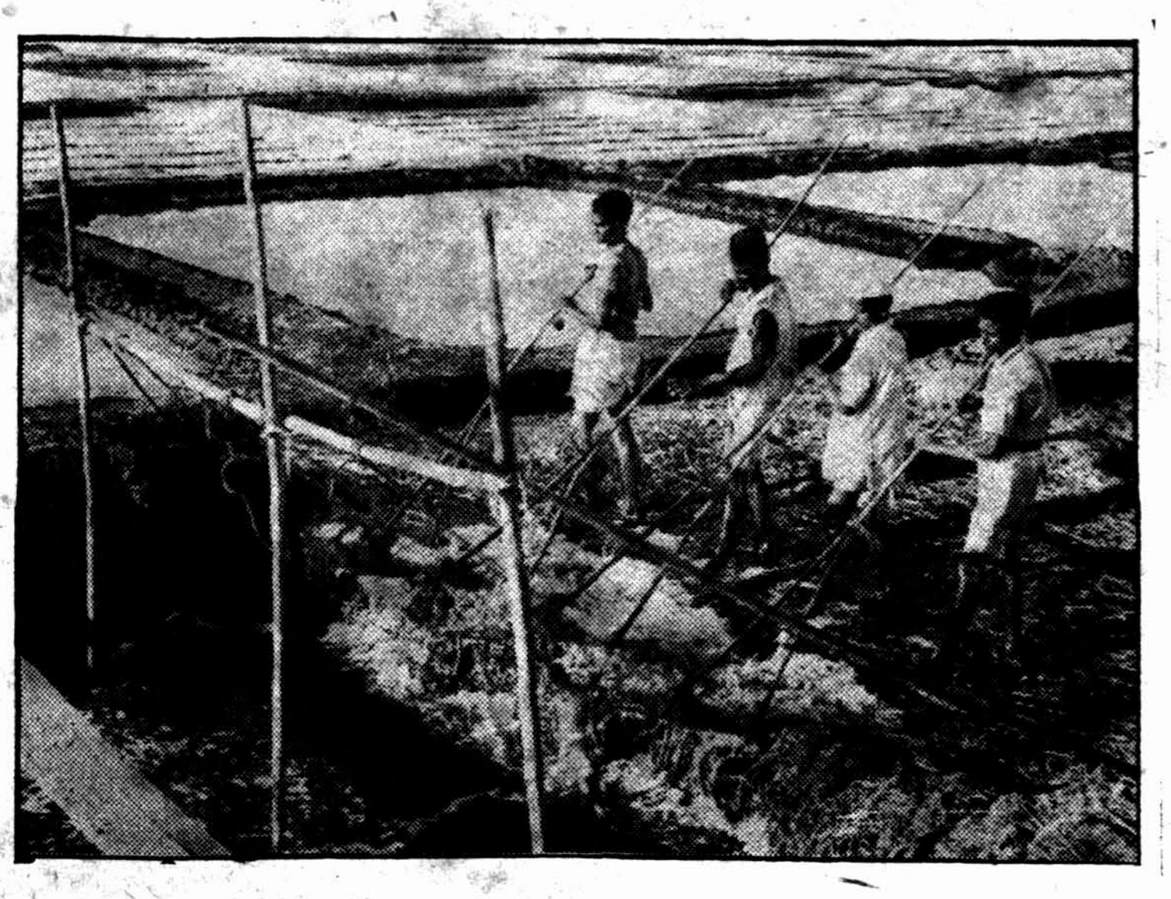
The ground has to be prepared into which the water is to be collected for making salt. Picture shows some of the coolies beating the grounds in order to have a uniform level.

(3) CHURNING WATER.

Water in the pans has to be churned at regular intervals, and this process has the effect on the ultimate quality of salt.

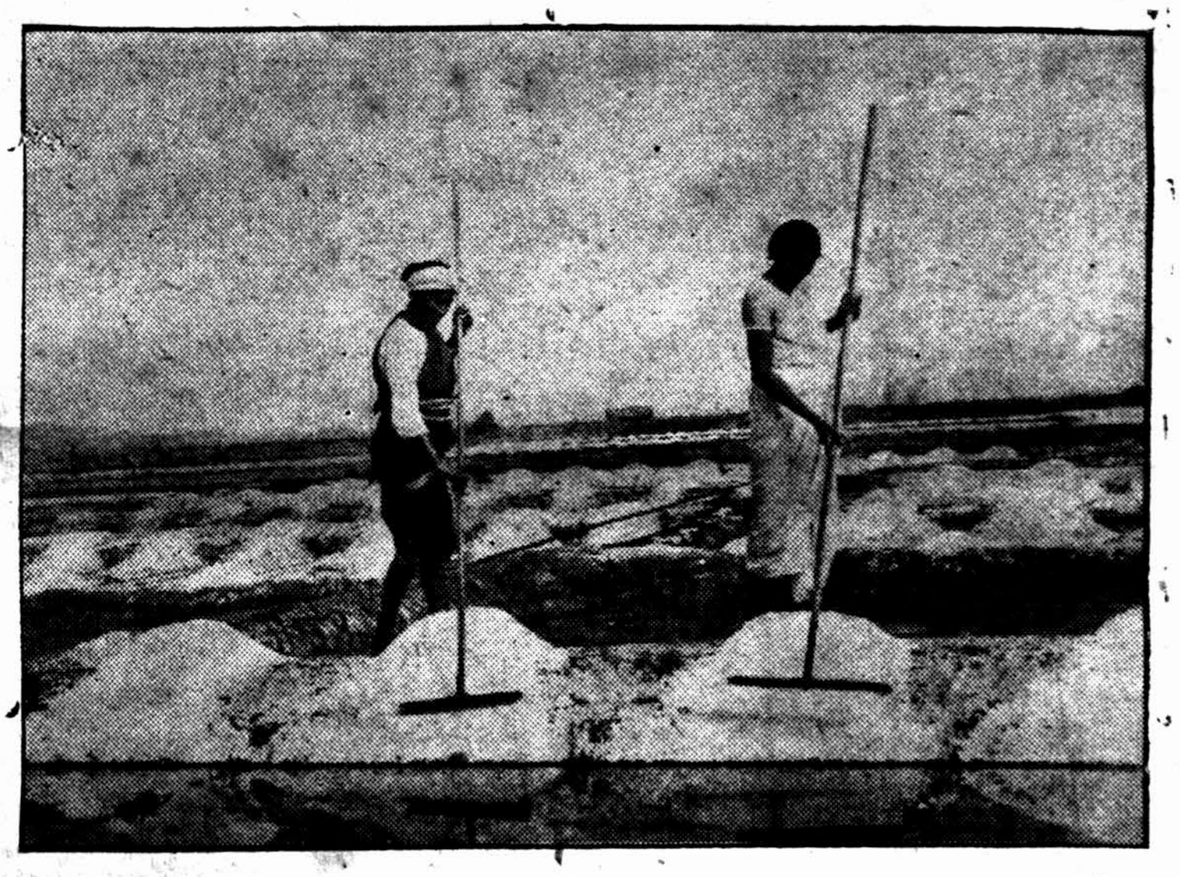
(4) Raking out the salt.

*Photo—B. F. Ferreira.*



(5) FEEDING THE SALT PANS.

A temporary well or ditch is made, in which the water of the sea at high tides is accumulated. From here, the water is drawn out at regular intervals, and different salt pans fed.



(6) GATHERING SALT.

When the salt is dried up, it is taken out of the salt-pans and gathered up.

*Photos—M. J. Vyarawalla.*

(7) PILING SALT.

A coolie piling up the dried salt.

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